

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

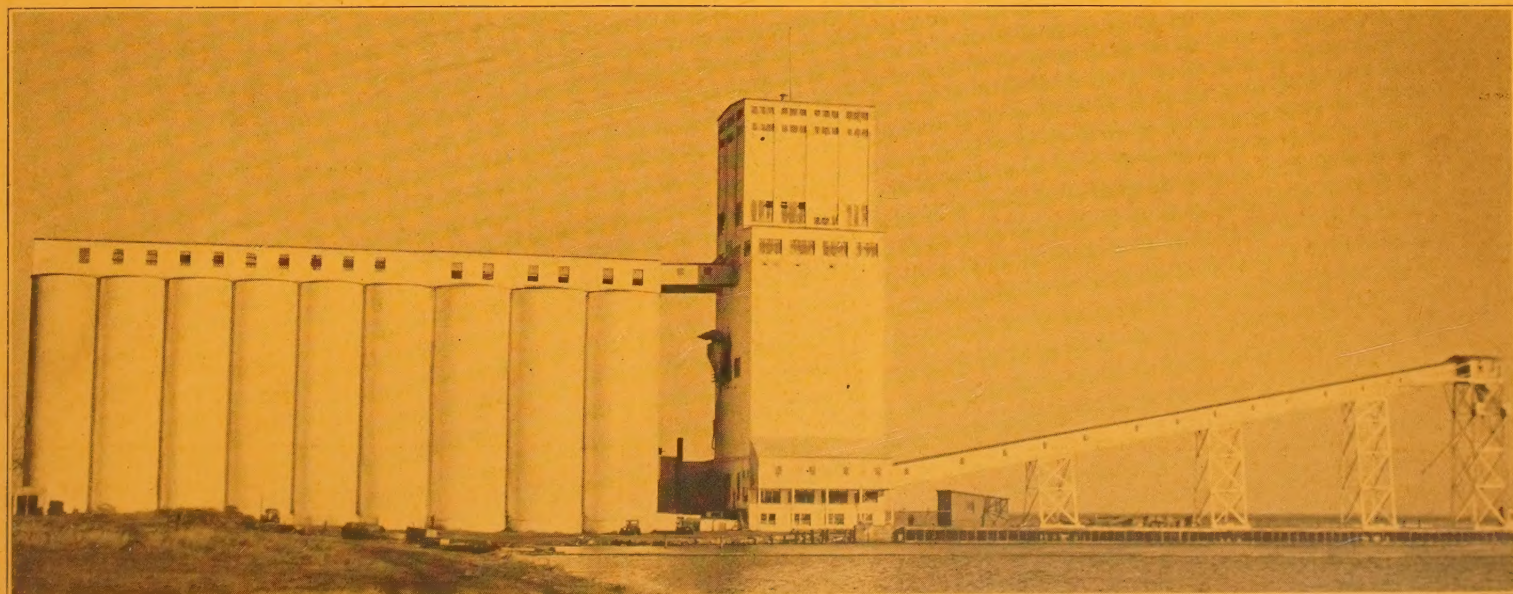
## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

### In This Number

Your Operating Costs  
Some Effects of the Acreage Allotment  
Promoting the Cause of Pure Varieties  
Gaining Relief from Garlic, Smut and Weed Seeds  
The 1938 Wheat Loan Program  
Exemptions from Labor Standards Act  
Requirements of Wheat Loan Warehouses  
Designing a Satisfactory Elevator  
Appraisals and Taxes  
A Lady Grain Elevator Operator  
Fire and Casualty Hazards  
Northwest Wheat Growers Against AAA Program  
Toronto Organizing to Receive Grain Dealers  
Wheat Acreage Allotments

Free Storage in Illinois  
Barley Conference and Grading School  
Harvesting Barley  
Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n  
Will Load No Grain for Truckers After Dark  
Washington News  
The International Safety Contest  
Seed Analysts Meet at Guelph, Ont.  
Declining Yields of Alfalfa Seeds  
Determining Uniformity of Ground Feeds  
Wheat May Be Ground Too Fine for Chicks  
Protein Supplements for Swine  
Proportion of Alfalfa Meal in Feeds  
Effect of Feeds on Consistency of Butter  
Georgia School for Feed Manufacturers



The Manitoba Pool Elevator No. 2 at Port Arthur, Ont.  
[For description see page 67]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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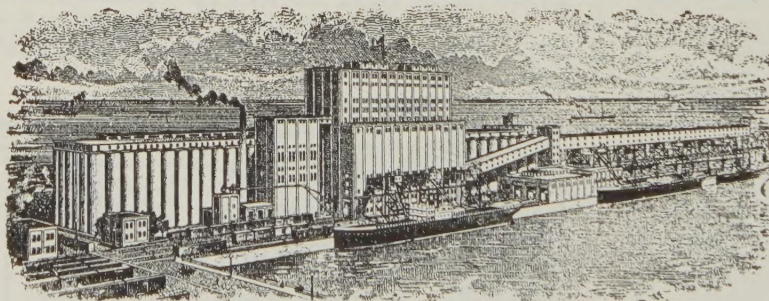
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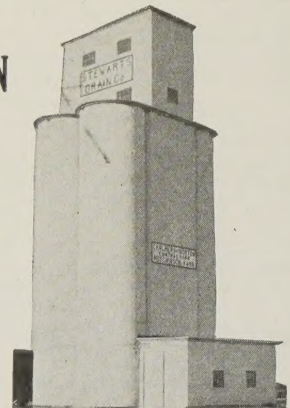
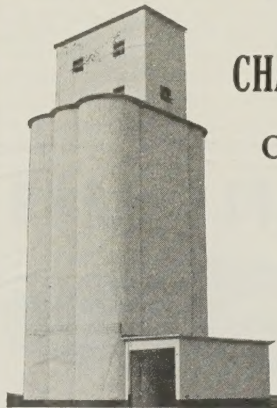
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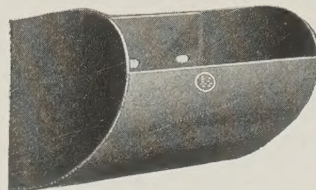
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**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—3 grain elevators for Sept. 1st possession. Doing good business. Owner wishes to retire. Address 80M1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**ALWAYS HAVE GRAIN ELEVATORS** for sale. If you are in the market write me fully as to amount you wish to invest and location desired. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**25,000 BU. CAPACITY** elevator, large warehouse and coal sheds, located in rich Illinois grain belt; modern equipment. Reason for selling: wish to retire. Address 81P2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Feed mill & elvtr. completely equipped, operating; 20,000 bu. storage, 25'x125' warehouse space; Penn R. R. sidetrack. Priced reasonable or will trade for farm land. Switz City Mill & Elvtr., Switz City, Ind.

**GAYVILLE, S. D.**—40,000 bu. electric power cribbed elevator, equipped with 15 ton Howe Scale and Air Compressor, Hoist, Mettler Air Cleaner, Automatic Hopper, Loading Scale and Manlift. Security State Bank, Gayville, S. D.

**IOWA**—Grain elevator for sale, complete and in operation; good lumber shed, cement warehouse, barn and coal bins; no competition in our community; 60 miles NW of Des Moines; fine territory; near modern home part of property. Ed Rothfolk, Herndon, Iowa.

**STEEL** and concrete elevator with modern truck scale and equipment in a central Nebraska town of 9,000 people. Property recently acquired. Immediate possession. Price subject to prior acceptance; \$8,500. For terms write Department of Banking, Lincoln, Nebr.

**ORD, NEBRASKA** — Elevator, warehouse, cribs, cob house, two track scales; 3 million pounds capacity; good condition; irrigation project for 38,000 acres in this fertile valley will soon be finished; on Burlington and Union Pacific Railways. Albert Dickinson Co., Lock Box 788, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

**BALLOU, ILLINOIS**, on Wabash Ry., grain and coal business for sale or lease; reason: wish to retire. Address 80L2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

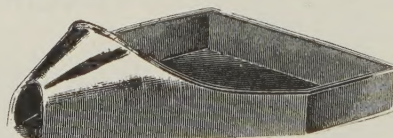
## ELEVATORS BOUGHT AND SOLD

**ONLY ELEVATOR** in Central Illinois town, with good corn, wheat and soybean territory, 20,000 capacity; also one of 120,000 bu. capacity. If you wish to buy or sell your elevator write C. F. Scott, % Illiopolis Grain Co., Illiopolis, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**IF YOU DO NOT** find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

## SAMPLE PANS



Formed by bending sheet aluminum, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of aluminum will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00; Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65, at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
Consolidated  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

**WANTED**—Position as manager of farmer owned or co-operative elevator; 10 years' experience with machinery, buying, selling, grading of grain; excellent references. Address 81P3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WANTED**—To get in communication with farmers, line or individual company desirous of employing thoroughly experienced elevator manager in all branches of the country elevator business. Steadily employed, but want change for good legitimate reasons, made known if you are interested enough to write to me. No bum and not down and out. Married, sober and thoroughly reliable. Can furnish first class references. Address 81N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

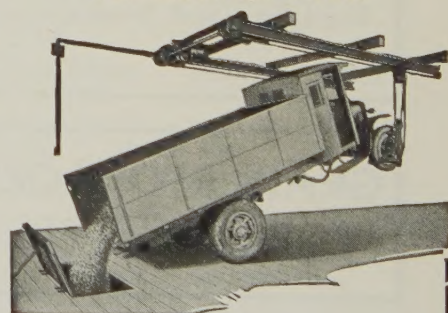
**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable. size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred, or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 6200 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP

For Electrical Power



A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

Address

**L. J. McMILLIN**

525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

## KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office .....

State .....



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 79N12, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

**FEED MIXER**—one ton—floor level feed—has motor—good as new. Write 79N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 79N13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Surplus Mill and Elevator Machinery. Send your inquiries to White Sales Corporation, Scotts, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—2 Sizer Pelleting machines, good condition, extra dies, very low price for prompt sale. Kasco Mills, Toledo, Ohio.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 79N15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Rosco Ajax Oat Huller—good condition Fairbanks Scale 22x9, 15 ton, with type registering beam. Box 179, Sidney, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—One Type N Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine, 20 h.p., in good running condition, \$125.00. Hanna Lumber & Grain Co. Hanna, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—Rebuilt Attrition and Hammer Mills, Mixers, Corn Cutters, Engines, Motors, Etc. Weaver Sales Corp., Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

**BARGAIN**—No. 6A Monitor Separator, fine condition. All kinds of used machines for mills. T. A. McWilliams, Mill Machinery, 332 E. Ky. St., Louisville, Ky.

**WE HAVE** for sale slightly used Boss N-6 car loader. Entirely rebuilt at factory and same guarantee as new machine. Write for particulars. Pneumatic Grain Machinery Corp., Dayton, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Standard Wagner, 20 h.p., 220-440 volt, 1725 rpm. single phase motor, fan-cooled, totally enclosed; in new condition; bargain for quick sale. Address 81P4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**FOR SALE**—Clipper Cleaner-Truck Scales—Blue Streak-Papee-Jaybee-Hocking Valley and other hammermills—Rosco Oat huller—Vertical & horizontal batch mixers—corn cutters—attrition mills—Boss car loader—No. 3, No. 4 Monitor Receiving Separators—No. 5 Eureka—Complete equipment for mills and elevators. Box 179, Sidney, Ohio.

**THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT** of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**WANTED**—One ton horizontal feed mixer. Give full particulars and price expected. Innes Elevator Mills, Warrensburg, Mo.

**HESS GRAIN DRYER AND COOLER** No. 3 or 3½, in good condition. State full particulars, present location, lowest price, etc. Address 81P13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

**SEEDS FOR SALE**

**WHEN YOU** want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**MOTORS—GENERATORS**

**SAVE on MOTORS and GENERATORS**  
Write for new Free Catalog of guaranteed rebuilt Motors, Generators, Pumps, Compressors, etc. We Save you Half. Your Idle equipment taken in trade. Specials in totally enclosed motors, as well as other Bargains.

**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.  
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

**SELL YOUR SECOND HAND** Machines  
Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

**ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price** engine which is not in use, and which you wish to sell. Will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

## Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides space for recording hourly Board of Trade radio or CND quotations for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets, size 9½ x 11½ inches, in a book. Well bound in tough pressboard. Shipping weight one pound. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
Consolidated  
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

**SCALES FOR SALE**

**FOR SALE**—15 ton 18 ft. Fairbanks scale with dial, also one 10 ton 16 ft. Dillon Scale Co., Dallas, Texas.

**SCALES**—Motor Truck, Warehouse, Dump, Tank and Hopper. Bargains, New and Used. All capacities. Shipped on 30 day free trial. Bonded Scale Corporation, Columbus, Ohio.

## Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

**A** is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.  
**B**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.  
**C**—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.  
**D**—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.  
**E**—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.  
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.  
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

**Grain & Feed Journals**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing.

Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.30, plus postage. Weight, 2¼ lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. _____	_____ 19 _____
Load of _____	
From _____	
To _____	
Price per bu. _____	Gross _____ lbs.
Test _____	Tare _____ lbs.
Man ON—OFF _____	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)



## Requirements of Wheat Loan Warehouses

It devolves on a farmer desiring a loan on wheat from the Commodity Credit Corporation to find a warehouse satisfactory to the CCC and RFC from which to obtain storage tickets for wheat to be used as collateral security.

To accommodate wheat growers in tributary territory it is expected that many elevator operators will qualify under the state law or the United States Warehouse Act, if not already bonded.

Before giving its approval to an elevator as an acceptable warehouse the CCC requires the applicant to fill out the following questionnaire:

### Application for Approval of Warehouse

(A separate application must be filed for each warehouse.)

The undersigned warehouseman hereby applies for approval of the warehouse described below for the storage of wheat under the 1938 wheat loan program of Commodity Credit Corporation and submits the following information:  
Name of Warehouse.....  
Address (Main Office).....  
Located at .....

1. Is warehouse operated by corporation, partnership, or individual?.....
2. If a corporation, give names of officers and active manager: .....
3. If a corporation, has the board of directors passed a resolution authorizing officers, managers or agents to issue receipts in the name of the warehouse corporation?.....
4. If a partnership, give names of partners: ..
5. If individually operated, give name of owner: .....
6. Is warehouse licensed under provisions of state law or U. S. Warehouse Act? (state which) .....
7. Is warehouse classified as terminal, sub-terminal or country? .....
8. Is warehouse building owned or leased?....
9. If leased, give expiration date of lease.....
10. Capacity (total and space now available):..
11. Is the warehouse equipped for turning and conditioning of wheat?.....
12. Type of construction (frame, brick or concrete, etc.): .....
13. Is roof and siding weather tight and in good condition? .....
14. Date of construction: .....
15. Construction of floor and/or tanks (concrete, wood, etc.): .....
16. Will the warehouse adequately protect wheat from damage? .....
17. Insurance rate: on building, \$.....; on contents, \$.....
18. Are the warehouse, equipment and contents fully insured? .....
19. State amount of insurance on warehouse and equipment: \$.....
20. Company issuing policies: .....
21. Expiration date of policies: .....
22. Is the building equipped with sprinkler system? .....
23. Loading facilities for country warehouses, Hopper scales: .....; Pit construction: .....; How many legs?.....; How many bins?.....; On railroad siding?...
24. Warehouse experience of present management: .....
25. How long have you operated the warehouse now occupied? .....
26. Net Worth: .....  
(Attach sworn current financial statement of Corporation, if warehouse is incorporated; otherwise, of owner and operator. Statement must be as of date within at least 30 days of date of application. If statement attached to application for warehouse at other location so state and identify.)
27. Have your receipts ever been refused as collateral by any bank or lending agency?..
28. Are you prepared to furnish surety bond similar to that required under regulations for warehouses licensed under U. S. Warehouse Act? .....
29. With what banking institutions have you carried on the major portion of your banking business within the last five years?...
30. Are there any suits or unsatisfied judgments now pending against you? If so, give full particulars: .....
31. How many car loads....., bushels.....

can be unloaded in customary work day? How many car loads....., bushels..... can be loaded in customary work day?

32. State what railroad switching charges from and to trunk or main railroad lines your warehouse is subject on grain. Are these charges or any part of them absorbed by railroad companies? .....
33. Explain briefly as possible railroad freight rate structure with respect to inbound and outbound grain handled by your warehouse, stating the principal customary originating territory or markets as well as the principal customary territory or markets to which wheat is shipped from your warehouse .....
34. Is your terminal warehouse equipped to unload and load trucks and how many bushels per customary work day?.....
35. Is your warehouse equipped with a grain drier and/or cooler? If so, state kind and capacity in bushels per hour.....
36. Can your warehouse furnish official weights and grades (Federal standard grades by a federally licensed inspector under the provisions of the U. S. Grain Standards Act), also official protein analysis? Under what trade association or other authority are the said official weights, grades and protein an-

alyses issued? State charges for furnishing official documents covering the aforementioned service, also charge for additional copies of each such document.....

37. After utilizing first railroad transit stop, if any, at your warehouse, are additional transit stops eliminated or penalized to destinations beyond for milling, storage or other purposes? .....
38. Briefly outline transit provision available under published railroad tariff at your warehouse .....

This application is made for the purpose of inducing the Commodity Credit Corporation to approve the undersigned for the storage of wheat to be pledged as security to loans by Commodity Credit Corporation, and it is certified by the undersigned that all statements made in the application are true and correct. Dated this.....day of....., 193.....

Applicant

Witness:

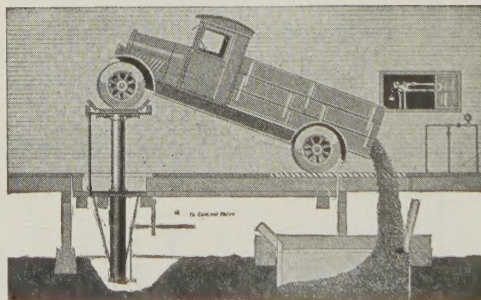
Notary Public

Send this application in duplicate to the loan agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

1938 CCC Wheat Form G (Revised 6/24-38).

## Everything for Every Mill Elevator and Feed Plant

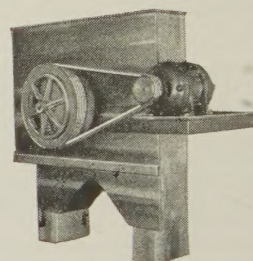
### STRONG SCOTT PNEUMATIC DUMP



It is the only vertical-lift dump that can be hung from the scale timbers. This means lower installation cost and, most important of all, no interference with correct weighing. Handles all trucks quickly, quietly and safely. Write for particulars.

Everything for Every Mill, Elevator and Feed Plant

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.  
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.



HEAD DRIVE

The only head drive that delivers more than 95% of your motor's power to the head shaft. Write for full particulars.



ELEVATOR CUPS

Superior D.P. Greater capacity at an even speed. Their design permits closer spacing than ordinary cups and assures complete discharge.



Calumet. Maximum efficiency in picking up material in the boot—speeds can be varied greatly—can be spaced continuous—discharge at higher rates of speed.



STROTTCO BELTING

Efficient, durable and moderately priced. Assures high rate of power transmission and long life. The belting is non-stitched and seamless.





# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE**  
Established 1882

**THE GRAIN WORLD**  
Established 1928

**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 27, 1938

ANTIFRICTION bearings not only reduce the cost of fire insurance, but also greatly reduce the cost of power needed to operate the machinery and the labor of oiling old style sleeve bearings.

IT IS SO easy and inexpensive to keep all grain fully protected against loss by fire through the use of a premium adjustment policy, no grain dealer can afford to hold grain overnight uninsured.

THE CONTINUED operation of an obsolete manlift is accompanied with so many hazards to lives and limbs, no responsible grain dealer can afford to permit it. The safest manlift obtainable will always be the most desirable at any price.

UNLESS CORN growers of the surplus states protest vigorously between now and the corn planting time next spring, the AAA will, no doubt, attempt to limit the acreage planted. This year the mere proposal to limit the acreage allotted to corn met with such vigorous opposition that the bureaucrats readily abandoned their proposed restriction.

BASING POINTS for wheat loans have the approval of the AAA, while the Federal Trade Commission condemns "Pittsburgh plus" as a basing point for steel, and even would go farther by rejecting basing points for steel at different points.

WHEN the Federal Crop Reporting Board compiles its final figures for the 1938 wheat crop, the total will be found far short of the July estimate of 967,412,000 bushels. The wide variation in harvesting returns throughout the winter wheat belt are sure to reduce the total crop figures.

THE PROPOSED potato marketing agreement abandonment by the Government July 18 after the referendum had disclosed the growers in two areas had rejected the program, is significant of what might be expected if the growers of other farm products understood as well what the control programs mean.

TERMITES have eaten away so much of the cribbing of an elevator at Wakeeney that the growers fear to load it with grain. It is so difficult to get rid of this pest when once it becomes well entrenched in a wooden structure, property owners must needs keep a vigilant outlook for the destructive ants.

WEED CONTROL committees of several progressive states are urging farmers to cut weeds along the highways and in all fields, in hope of reducing the annual wasteful crop of unlawful noxious weeds. Some states assess heavy fines for neglecting to cut the weeds. Everyone identified with the grain trade readily recognizes that yields of good grain are reduced by tolerating the unlawful growth of weeds.

THE OPERATION of public scales by the city government carries with it not only the power to charge for the service, but it also carries with it a liability for accurate weights. Wherever the use of city scale weights by the grain merchant has resulted in heavy losses, the city fathers have been glad to reimburse the shipper and abandon the service. The power to weigh commodities is based on the proposition that the grain merchant being the buyer of the farmers' grain, is prejudiced in the matter of weights; hence, not deeply interested in giving accurate weights to every customer. The city fathers overlook the fact that the grain merchant could not long continue in the grain business if he attempted to shortweigh his customers. His interest in the permanent success of his own business requires eternal vigilance in the matter of weights, and experience proves that every grain buyer is far more interested in correct weights than is the weighmaster employed by the city.

WHILE exhibits of improved elevator machinery and supplies are always interesting, a special time should be provided for their inspection and demonstration, so as to avoid a reduction in the attendance at business sessions of the convention.

MUCH GRIEF later on is in store for the elevator operator who takes in grain that looks and feels good, without subjecting it to a dependable test for moisture. With the prevailing rainy weather, wheat that has been harvested with a combine is likely to have more moisture than permissible for safe storage.

SHIPPERS who load cars so full that sampler cannot obtain a fair average sample of the car's contents delay the determination of its value until car is unloaded. The railroads ask, and not unreasonably, that a space at least twenty-four inches be left above grain in car so that sampler can obtain admission to car. Mixing thoroughly all grain placed in any car relieves shipper of any suspicion of plugging and also prolongs the keeping of the grain. Trimming grain to a perfect level not only promotes prompt delivery at destination, but facilitates the obtaining of a fair average sample of the car's contents and avoids the need of resampling.

THERE SEEMS to be no limit to the number of traveling fakirs who pretend to have authority to solicit orders for subscriptions to the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, but without any authority from us. This month, we have received complaints from several who paid nomads for books, although they had no samples or any printed matter to prove their identity or authority to take such orders. Grain dealers will protect themselves by refusing to have any dealings with strangers who fail to prove their identity and, when any payment is made for books or subscriptions, it should be by check, payable to the order of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, CONSOLIDATED.

SHIPPERS are likely to be spared another immediate rate increase since the carriers are in a position to cut wages, altho complying strictly with the railway labor act under which the labor organizations have hitherto gained successive increases in wages while the pay of other crafts was decreasing. If bargaining and mediation fail and arbitration is refused, an emergency board may be appointed; but it is not compulsory for the carriers to accept the board's recommendation, after which the companies can wait 30 days and put the reductions into effect. The railway payroll amounts to two-thirds of the total railway operating expense. A 15 per cent wage cut would reduce their operating expense 10 per cent.



BARGE and truck competition have finally forced the Rock Island Railroad to grant a 5c rate on corn from Morris and intermediate points to Chicago, effective August 26th. The long refusal of the rail carriers to meet the low rates of their competitors has cost them dearly and forced many grain shippers who desired to remain in the business to patronize the cheaper transportation facilities. The reduced rates will surely go far to encourage shippers affected, and, doubtless, draw much grain from adjacent territory.

### Promoting the Cause of Pure Varieties

The large attendance at the recent grain grading schools and the barley conference at Minneapolis served to emphasize the growing interest of grain dealers in the accurate judging of grain. The pioneer practice of buying grain by kind has long deprived country grain dealers of a fair chance of profiting through their operations, so the successful grain dealer has come to recognize that he must stop buying grain by guess and learn to judge accurately of the desirable characteristics of each lot of grain presented. Not only are country dealers judging their purchases more accurately, but they are discriminating sharply against loads of mixed varieties and new crop improvement associations are being organized throughout the land for the prime purpose of encouraging the planting of pure varieties of grain so as to increase the value of each station's shipments.

It should be an easy matter for country shippers to understand that if each farmer planted a pure variety of grain, but different from the variety grown by his neighbors, it would be difficult for the shippers to load more than a few cars of pure variety grain from the station. The farmers of any community growing the most desirable variety and best suited to the soil and climate of the community will realize a higher average price for the grain grown than where every farmer continues to plant the seed easiest obtained regardless of his neighbor's plantings. An analysis of the shipper's account of sales will disclose that all shipments from the station were liberally discounted because of mixtures.

The close co-operation of the country dealer with his farmer patrons in the selection and treatment of seed is sure to bring about more profitable returns for both shipper and grower. The more intensive his study of the characteristics of the grain best suited to the needs of processors, the more satisfactory returns are sure to be realized by every one concerned.

The active interest in the well attended conference and the grading schools are but the beginning of the intelligent approach to the production of choice vari-

eties, larger yields and a more profitable business for both growers and dealers.

### Gaining Relief from Garlic, Smut and Weed Seeds

The description of the service being given Oklahoma farmers by an enterprising elevator manager in our illustrated columns this number, again brings to light the desire of wheat growers to plant better seed in the hope of obtaining a larger yield of choice grain. The planting of dirty, shrivelled, smut infected seed is but a woeful waste of time, labor and soil and intelligent farmers are coming to recognize the futility of continuing pioneer practices and still expecting to make farming profitable. Grain dealers who recognize the cost of tolerating sloppy practices in production know full well they cannot market profitably the results unless they discount heavily the inferior grain offered them.

Processors have long recognized their inability to produce satisfactory products from wheat containing a heavy mixture of garlic, cheat and shrivelled grains, but no one has had the courage to do anything about it until an Indiana miller who tried in vain to discourage the production of undesirable wheat through heavy discounts finally reversed the practices by paying a premium for grain grown in inspected fields from choice seed which had been carefully cleaned and treated. The results in southwestern Indiana and southeastern Illinois have been so gratifying and so profitable to both the producers and the buyers, that every one interested in the trade is now working for the production of pure desirable varieties by the careful cleaning and treating of seed.

This year the fortunate farmers of this favored section have been asking for the cleaning and treating of their seed earlier than usual, because of the excess moisture contained in the grain just harvested. The results of this section have been so gratifying that this year twenty-seven portable cleaners will be put in service in Indiana, and sixteen in Illinois, so that next year's crop of choice wheat will exceed the average of many years.

New counties are being added to the favored section of southwestern Indiana, through the enterprise of grain dealers who have learned of the splendid work being done under the supervision of the Purdue University wheat specialist, C. E. Skiver. For years this district suffered more than any other of the central states from garlic and smut, but the time is not far distant when the wheat growers of the Hoosier state will all be demanding and all be willing to pay liberally for the cleaning and treating of their seed wheat. The grain elevator operators who are first to recognize the value of this service to themselves and the growers of their district will profit most.

### Some Effects of the Acreage Allotment

We fear that the AAA's announcement of a national wheat acreage allotment for the 1939 crop of 55,000,000 acres is sure to bring about some surprising and disappointing results. Naturally, a government allotment or restriction on our wheat acreage which is designed to affect a reduction of 31% from 1938 wheat acreage is bound to spur the farmers of every other wheat growing nation to exert themselves through increased acreage and careful cultivation to produce more wheat so as to profit from the reduced production in the U. S. A.

In the days when Secretary Hyde and Alexander Legge, the chairman of the Federal Farm Board, were beseeching U. S. farmers to reduce their acreage in the hope of bringing about an era of higher prices for wheat, the wheat growers of the rest of the world had their ears to the ground and, doubtlessly, they will be stimulated by the 25,000,000 acre reduction in next year's planting, because the limitation of our acreage planted is expected to result in a smaller crop. The punishment provided for farmers failing or neglecting to comply with their federal allotment will, of course, induce many to cut down their acreage, but all will exercise extra care in the selection of choice, heavy, plump seed cleaned and treated for all the diseases known to the wheat specialists, and before they plant the soil will be given extra care and fertilized beyond all previous practice.

The wheat crop is not entirely controlled by the acreage planted, because the conscientious farmer and the weather man as well as disease and insects infesting the wheat fields exercise a powerful influence on the final results. The elevator man who has the confidence of his farmer patrons will advertise the great advantage of careful seed selection, cleaning and treating, with the natural result that he will have more choice grain to handle and will suffer fewer discounts on his shipments. The bureaucrats may exercise some influence on the size of next year's crop in the U. S. A., but their well advertised activities will insure more careful farming everywhere and greatly increase the acreage planted throughout all other wheat growing countries of the world.

The grain dealer who advertises and pushes the sale of choice clean seed wheat and treats it for smut profits directly from his enterprising methods and increases the grain receipts of his station.

EXCESSIVE moisture in the new crop of grain is very likely to result in a material reduction in quality so that all dealers must exercise extreme vigilance or suffer heavy loss.



## Government Bears the Wheat Market

Governmental interference with wheat production and prices does not affect the grain merchant directly, as he can take his usual margin of profit for handling; but indirectly he suffers by acreage reduction that reduces the volume of grain to be handled thru his elevator. The dealer also suffers indirectly thru low prices that leave his farmer customer too poor to buy the side lines he handles.

Paradoxical tho it seems, the grain buyer wants to pay the farmer a big price for much grain.

We all remember how the entry of the Federal Farm Board into wheat marketing on a large scale resulted in wheat prices being driven down to a level unprofitable to the producer. Now in 1938 and 1939 this folly seems about to be repeated, and the evil effects are becoming evident almost before the Government program of accumulating wheat has got fairly started.

A few weeks ago, to boost the price of wheat the Government bought enough flour over night to last all the families on relief several months, yet the price has been falling day by day. How very low are the current quotations for September delivery below 68 cents will be seen by comparing them with the lows of many years ago. The lowest price on record was 44½ cents per bushel under the old gold standard in December, 1932; and the present price of 68 cents is equal to 40 cents per bushel under the old gold standard. Thus it is four cents under the previous lowest price in history.

Two good reasons can be found for the ineffectiveness of Government buying. One is that private investors abandon the field, not desiring to be in a position of holding a lot of wheat when the Government decides to dump its vast holdings on the domestic or foreign market. Another reason is that while Government purchases may seem large they are dwarfed into insignificance when the world crop is considered, as it must be, since wheat is an international commodity.

The visible supply increased 18,034,000 bus. during the week, Kansas City alone accumulating 7,409,000 bus. during the week. The increase in the visible supply from 64,764,000 May 28 to 81,126,000 July 23 naturally has placed a heavy hedging weight on the grain futures market, which finds itself deprived of investment support under threat of government interference by limiting, for example, the amount any individual may hold as an open interest.

## Your Operating Costs

Every merchant knows full well his inability to determine his necessary percentage of profit until he has accurate information regarding his actual operating costs. It is not difficult to compile a comprehensive list of the different costs contributing to the elevator man's expense, but all seem to have an aversion for making a carefully compiled list of each cost entering into the expense of maintaining and operating the grain handling facilities, however, until such a detailed statement is compiled, no one has dependable knowledge of the margin of profit necessary to reimburse the elevator operator for his time and labor.

All agree that anything less than 5c a bushel margin for handling 100,000 bushels of wheat annually is an unprofitable task yet many grain merchants persist in trying to get along on 3c, while all experience and careful analyses of elevator operations prove conclusively that it cannot be done.

## Storage Charges on Grain in Cars

The heavy movement of corn to New Orleans and the inadequacy of the drying facilities in the New Orleans Public Elevator created a congested condition in the railroad yards where loaded cars accumulated during December, 1937, and January, February and March, 1938.

Under Tariff No. 30, charges were levied on grain stored on tracks of the Public Belt Railroad; and the City of New Orleans, operating the railroad, has brought suit to recover \$10,911.30 of these charges from the C. B. Fox Co., exporters, as a test case.

Several other firms are involved.

## The 1938 Wheat Loan Program

A wheat loan program offering cooperating wheat producers loans at farm rates averaging between 59 and 60 cents a bushel has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

The loan is made under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and is approximately 52 per cent of the present farm parity price of wheat, \$1.14 a bushel. The loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and AAA committees will certify producers who are eligible for loans and be responsible for grading and inspecting farm-stored wheat placed under loans.

The rate of the loans to be offered farmers at individual points will be calculated from basic rates established for the principal terminal markets with differentials for freight and handling charges for interior points in the western and central parts of the United States and flat rates by states elsewhere.

Basic loan rates for terminal markets are as follows:

Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.: No. 2 Hard Winter, 72 cents; No. 2 Red Winter, 70 cents.

Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Ia.: No. 2 Hard Winter, 71 cents.

Chicago, Ill.: No. 2 Hard Winter, 77 cents; No. 2 Red Winter, 75 cents.

St. Louis, Mo. and East St. Louis, Ill.: No. 2 Hard Winter, 75 cents; No. 2 Red Winter, 73 cents.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, Minn.: No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 81 cents; No. 1 Northern Spring, 79 cents; No. 2 Amber Durum, 72 cents.

Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.: No. 1 Soft White, White Club, Western White, Hard Winter or Western Red, 67 cents.

San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif.: No. 1 Soft White, White Club, Western White, Hard Winter or Western Red, 71 cents.

Galveston and Houston, Tex., and New Orleans, La.: No. 2 Hard Winter, 77 cents; No. 2 Red Winter, 75 cents.

The loan rates are approximately in line with the current market.

Salient points of loan program are:

1. Average farm loan rate at 59 to 60 cents per bushel, approximately 52 per cent of the present parity price.

2. Farm loan rates for principal wheat areas based on basic terminal rates with appropriate deductions for freight and handling charges. Flat loan rates for states and areas where volume of loans will be small.

3. Loans available only to AAA cooperators.

4. Wheat to be stored either on farms or in approved commercial warehouses.

5. Grain stored under loan must be of specified grade, quality, and moisture content—No. 3 or better for all storage except farm storage of hard red spring wheat which must grade No. 2 or better. No loans will be made on mixed wheat.

6. Loans on farm-stored wheat to be made directly by Commodity Credit Corporation and loans on commercially stored wheat to be by the Corporation or cooperating lending agencies.

7. Storage charges on commercial storage to be paid by Commodity Credit Corporation if the wheat is acquired by the Corporation. Producers of farm-stored wheat will receive a payment of 7 cents a bushel for storage if they deliver their wheat to the Commodity Credit Corporation in proper condition on or after May 31, 1939.

8. Maturity of loans to be 7 months when in commercial storage and May 31, 1939, when stored on farms. Loans available through Dec. 31, 1938.

9. Warehoused loans secured by warehouse receipts. Farm loans secured by chattel mortgages.

10. Certification of farmers eligible for loans and farm storage inspection to be made by county AAA committees.

## Growing Makes Life Interesting

When I meet a man who shows me he has lost interest in his business, I feel sorry for him. I know that he has ceased to grow. For there is no better place to practice growing than in one's daily work. It is a field of unending possibilities for learning facts, meeting people, attaining new triumphs day after day that prove one's mettle and one's brains. Success and rewards always come to the person who continues to grow, but the greatest reward consists in having found the secret that makes life continuously interesting.

—J. Ogden Armour.



## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Free Storage in Illinois?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** I have been told it is against the regulations of the Illinois Commerce Commission to store grain free of charge in Illinois. Is that the law?—F. H.

**Ans.:** The grain warehouse act of 1871 defined a grain warehouse of Class B as any warehouse located in a city of less than 100,000 inhabitants in which grain of different owners is mixed together; but the law prescribed no requirements for such warehouses, and they were unregulated until 1936, when Senate Bill No. 15 was passed expressly to regulate warehouses of Class B into which fall the country grain elevators.

Acting under the new addition to the law the Illinois Commerce Commission issued regulations to govern Class B elevators, making numerous requirements as to license, bond, receipts, bonds and charges. Rule VII provides "No operator shall accept grain for FREE storage."

Referring back to the new law, however, Sec. 2 states that: "Operator" when used in this Act means any person who owns, controls, operates, manages or leases any public warehouse, elevator or granary in this state, in which grain is stored for a COMPENSATION.

Thus, if he charges compensation for storage, the operator of a country elevator must be licensed under the law. If he charges no one and stores free the state warehouse act and the regulations by the Illinois Commerce Commission have no application to him.

### Wheat Acreage Allotments

The A.A.A. on July 15 gave wheat growers permission to sow 55,000,000 acres of wheat for the 1939 crop. Co-operating farmers will learn from the state and county com'ites what is the allotment for their individual farms after the 55,000,000 acres have been apportioned among the states.

This is a reduction of 31 per cent from the 1938 allotment used to compute benefit payments. Farmers selling more than their quota will be subject to a fine of 15 cents per bushel.

Farmers complying with the acreage reduction will be privileged to participate in conservation payments, payments provided for parity price adjustments, loans on wheat, and crop insurance.

State allotments for 1939 compared with 1938 and 1928-'37 average acreage of wheat land in the major grain producing states included:

Pennsylvania, 772,659 acres, compared with 1,093,000 in 1928 and 1,039,076 for the 1928-'37 period; Oklahoma, 3,783,954; 5,959,000 and 5,088,684; Texas, 3,684,863, 5,315,000 and 4,955,426.

Illinois, 1,789,192, 2,074,000 and 2,406,116; Indiana, 1,481,810, 2,029,000 and 1,992,747; Iowa, 389,177, 686,000 and 523,367; Michigan, 669,954, 917,000 and 900,958; Minnesota, 1,418,702, 2,582,000 and 1,907,878; Missouri, 1,705,277, 2,717,000 and 2,293,266; Nebraska, 3,049,982, 5,041,000 and 4,101,634; Ohio, 1,654,847, 2,415,000 and 2,225,448; South Dakota, 2,943,821, 4,277,000 and 3,958,868; Wisconsin, 90,203, 128,000 and 121,306.

California, 626,306, 815,000 and 842,260; Colorado, 1,314,022, 1,846,000 and 1,767,104; Idaho, 895,549, 1,253,000 and 1,204,340; Kansas, 11,067,349, 17,453,000 and 14,883,436; Montana, 3,414,642, 4,918,000 and 4,592,030; North Dakota, 8,300,488, 10,634,000 and 11,162,545; Oregon, 768,303, 1,013,000 and 1,033,218; Washington, 1,681,159, 2,295,000 and 2,260,832.

"Government crop meddlers keep off this place. We own this land and expect to run our own business, stay out," is the wording of a sign erected in front of his farm by H. F. O'Neal, residing west of Noblesville. Ind.

### Deny Taxability of Exchange Memberships

Twenty-nine members of the stock exchanges of Chicago and New York filed two suits July 18 against County Assessor John S. Clark at Chicago asking an order by the Circuit Court restraining the assessor from imposing taxes on their memberships for the years 1937 and 1938.

Memberships in the exchanges are not personal property subject to taxation, but personal privileges, it is alleged.

The exchanges are co-operative enterprises that pay no dividends to members who are afforded a place to buy of and sell to other members.

### Washington News

**The Commodity Credit Corporation** on July 13 made available \$100,000,000 for loans on wheat, underwritten by the R.F.C.

**Fred B. Blair**, traffic manager for the Hall-Baker Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed administrator in charge of traffic for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Washington, D. C. He has selected Maurice Strothman as local manager at Minneapolis, Minn.

**Corn loans** to farmers thru July 14 amounted to \$21,511,259 on 44,371,506 bus., it is announced by the C.C.C. In different states the loans, by bushels, are: Colorado, 2,327; Illinois, 7,522,557; Indiana, 1,035,066; Iowa, 25,882,292; Kansas, 25,661; Minnesota, 3,678,577; Missouri, 1,436,669; Nebraska, 3,466,270; Ohio, 99,612; South Dakota, 1,218,272, and Wisconsin, 4,203.

**The first wheat crop insurance policy** was issued July 15 to M. L. Purvines, who paid \$50.20. He will be paid in wheat if the yield on his crop in 1939 does not equal one-half the yield figure set by the A.A.A. for wheat fields in his area. Vincent Meyer, also of Olathe, Kan., received policy No. 2 in exchange for 96 bus. and 15 lbs. of wheat.

**Elmer F. Andrews**, hitherto industrial commissioner of New York State, on July 15 was named by the president as administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act, better known as the Black-Connery wages and hours bill, which sets minimum wages and maximum hours weekly. The real purpose is to place all industry under the control and management of government bureaucrats, altho the sweat-shop conditions ostensibly attacked are found in but few.

**Edward R. Burke**, senator from Nebraska, is urging amendment of the Wagner labor act, pointing out that the findings as to what facts have been proved at the trial are commonly drawn up, not by the person who actually presided at the trial and saw and heard the witnesses, but by a group of young radical lawyers with headquarters in Washington, called the Review Section, who have never been near the actual trial room and have not seen nor heard a single witness. By ferreting out of this loosely prepared record every item that throws any suspicion upon the employer, weaving all of these separate bits together, and putting the worst possible construction on anything that might tend to a different conclusion, findings can nearly always be made against the employer and in favor of the complaining employee or labor organization.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 26, 27. Tentative dates for Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Sept. 29, 30 and Oct. 1. Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Milwaukee, Wis.

### Toronto Organizing to Receive Grain Dealers

In view of the approach of the dates for the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at their city Sept. 26 and 27, the grain merchants of Toronto, Ont., are preparing to handle the entertainment of the visitors. Among the com'ites already appointed to handle the work are the following:

Entertainment—F. Sullivan, Douglas Clark, Frank B. Ham and Gordon Doddington.

Ladies' Entertainment—Arthur McKee and Art Cooper.

Golf—Charles Coatsworth and Mr. Lortie. Publicity and Reception—Mr. Cooper, Lorne Johnson and Geo. B. Wood of Buffalo, N. Y.

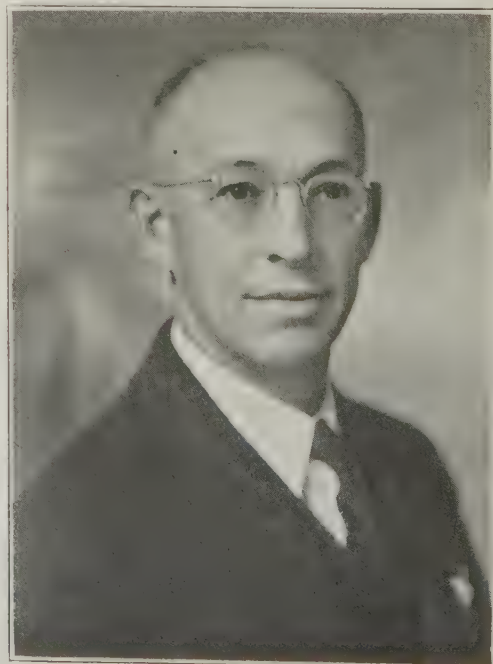
Finance—Director Carnegie, Arthur McKee and Mr. Dunsford.

Low passenger fares by rail are available daily until Sept. 30, with a final return limit Oct. 31, and will permit stop-over at intermediate points.

### New President of Pacific N-W Dealers

A. J. Haile was born in the Ozarks, State of Missouri, near Springfield. In 1900 he went to Washington, and since 1902 has been associated with the Centennial Flouring Mills Co., being at present superintendent of the grain department at Spokane, Wash.

He has a wide acquaintance with the trade and dealers thruout the Pacific Northwest, who will be pleased to learn of his election recently to the office of president of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.



A. J. Haile, Spokane, Wash.



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Doubt Combined Wheat Will Keep

*Grain & Feed Journals*—There has been an enormous amount of wheat put in storage in this part of the country. We are fearful that a lot of it won't keep, as farmers threshed a great deal of it with combines. Fifty per cent of the wheat has gone into storage on the farms. Lumber yards tell us they can hardly get in lumber fast enough to sell it to the farmers. Somebody might get fooled before they market this wheat crop.—Goodrich Brothers Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

### Will Load No Grain for Truckers After Dark

*Grain & Feed Journals*—We have not been able to get any clue as to the party who took the corn out of our elevator. This corn disappeared in one week, but we did not learn about it until a week later when we started to load it out. We had sold considerable corn during the winter to different truckers and some of this was loaded after dark.

As our elevator is at the edge of town it would be easier for them to load this corn without being detected and no clue was left where it could be detected the next morning unless we would have looked down into the bins where the corn was stored.

We have now provided all doors with locks and if elevator is broken into we would know it the next morning and possibly catch them before the corn was unloaded. You can tell the world that we will load no corn to outside truckers after closing hours and will not cater for trucker trade to load them in the day time.—Farmers Grain & Live Stock Co., C. A. Wickstrom, Mgr., Stanton, Iowa.

### Nebraska's Grain Improvement Ass'n

A voluntary non-profit association organized May 31, 1938, the object of which is to advance the interest of agriculture in the State of Nebraska by improving the quality of the grain grown in the State. The organization has been formed through the co-operation of representatives of the Omaha Grain Exchange, College of Agriculture, the Nebraska Crop Growers Ass'n, the Agricultural Committee of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, and others interested in the development of the State of Nebraska.

On July 1, a full time Secretary, Fred Siefer took over the duties and will devote all his time to the program. Formerly he was Agricultural Agent of Nemaha County, located at Auburn, Nebr.

The first activity of the organization will be an expanded wheat testing program. In co-operation with the Agricultural College, county agents, and the elevator operators, samples of wheat are being collected from 100 different farmers in each of 21 counties throughout the state. Wheat from each of these 100 farmers will be planted in each county along with the recommended varieties. In addition, a master test plot containing the 2100 samples of wheat will be planted at the Agricultural College at Lincoln.

This test should give a cross section of the wheats of Nebraska, and likewise, the county tests should give a cross section of the wheats in the county. Next summer meetings will be held at each of these test plots, and the public will be invited. Each sample of wheat will be

graded A, B, or C, depending on the adaptability, yield, milling quality, freeness from mixtures, especially rye, and resistance to rust and smut.

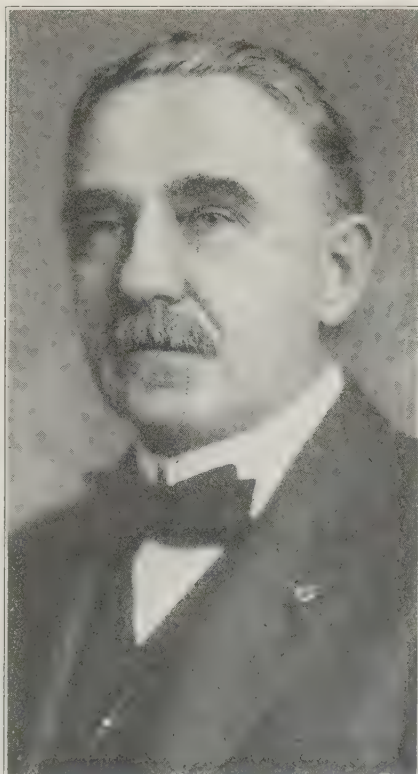
### Pool Terminal No. 2 at Port Arthur, Ont.

The combined grain storage capacity of the modern grain elevator of Port Arthur and the adjoining city of Fort William, Ont., exceeds any other grain center of the world and doubtless will lead the list for years to come. While governmental interference with the grain business has discouraged the building of any new elevators during recent years, the rebuilding of burned and obsolete plants has continued.

The Gillespie Grain Co.'s workhouse at Port Arthur, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Aug. 22nd, 1936. The storage section, with a capacity of 1,300,000 bus., was only slightly damaged by the fire. The workhouse, trackshed and shipping galleries were a total loss.

Following the fire, negotiations were commenced between the Gillespie Grain Co. and the Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited, which resulted in the pool buying the entire plant after the owner had reconstructed same.

The work was carried out in accordance with the design of C. D. Howe Co. and under its supervision at a cost of about \$375,000. The workhouse building has a capacity of 125,000 bus., and is 56 ft. by 60 ft. in area and 180' high, built entirely of reinforced concrete. The trackshed has concrete foundation and structural steel superstructure. The shipping gallery, 400 ft. in length, is built of structural steel supported by concrete and timber dock.



A. J. Brunswig, St. Joseph, Mo., Deceased.

The storage annex at the same time was repaired and painted and new connections made to the workhouse. New offices and transformer house were provided.

The elevator is served by two railway tracks and the track shed contains four unloading pits. The unloading capacity is 80 cars per day of ten hours. Two receiving legs of 19,000 bus. per hour each elevate the receipts to the 2,000 bushel scales in the cupola of the workhouse. One 19,000 bus. shipping leg and scale are also provided. One of the receiving legs can also be used as a shipping leg.

Along one side of the house a row of shipping bins is provided, discharging to a 42" shipping belt in the gallery supplying grain to two dock spouts for loading boats. One car spout is provided in the trackshed for loading cars.

The cleaning capacity is ample for the requirements. Four cylinder machines are provided on a special cleaning floor midway in the bins, with bins above and below the cleaner floor. On the track floor four monitor machines are provided, fed from the workhouse bins. Two cleaning elevator legs and one screenings elevator leg, with 7,000 bus. capacity per hour each are provided.

Belt conveyors connecting the workhouse and the storage are all 36", there being three in the basement and two in the cupola. Machines for cleaning the screenings and tailings are located in the cupola of the workhouse. They are a standard screenings machine, a wheat thresher, and double Carter-Disc machine.

The elevator has a complete dust collecting system and is electrically equipped throughout, with separate motor drives on each machine and conveyor.

This elevator was first constructed in 1885 by John King, and operated for some years by Mr. King jointly with the Canadian Pacific Railway. A set of concrete tanks was constructed in 1904, having a capacity of 500,000 bus. and these tanks are still in place, comprising the first section of the storage annex. A timber workhouse was constructed in 1923, using to some extent material salvaged from the former elevator. This was done by the Gillespie Grain Co. and the elevator was operated by it for a number of years.

The second unit of storage, with capacity of 800,000 bus., was built for the Gillespie Grain Co. during 1928.

The completed house is illustrated on outside front cover.

Later, the elevator was leased by the Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited until the time of the fire, and is now owned by that company. The plant has therefore a historic value at the Lakehead, being the first elevator in this harbor, and occupies a prominent position directly in front of the city, on the harbor. Under the present management it handles an annual volume of between eight and ten million bushels.

**Portland, Ore.**—A new affiliated member recently enrolled in the National Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n is the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n.

**Corn ground** for domestic use in June amounted to 5,200,000 bus., compared with 5,728,000 bus. in June, 1937, as reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

### Death of A. J. Brunswig

Albert J. Brunswig, a pioneer grain dealer of St. Joseph, Mo., passed away June 16 at the age of 85, after having been confined to a hospital for two months.

Born at Montmedy, France, in 1852, Mr. Brunswig came to the United States in 1867 and settled in Atchison, Kan., beginning the operation of a grain elevator in 1871 at Beattie, Kan., later removing to St. Joseph, where he continued in the grain business until the time of his death. He was one of the prime movers in the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, had been its third president, re-elected in 1919, and had served on many com'ites.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Chrisney, Ind.—The growing corn crop in central Spencer County is looking unusually well and indications point to as good, if not better yield than last year.—W.B.C.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 23.—Most of the line elevators are reporting yields of from ten to eleven bushels on the average for flax thruout Minnesota, from five to eight in North Dakota, from five to seven in South Dakota, and in Montana, from five to ten bush per acre. In the latter state the flax acreage this year is 36,000, as compared with only 10,000 last year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Petersburg, Ind.—Farmers in Pike County estimate that their corn production this year will be only 50 to 60 per cent of normal with favorable weather conditions during the rest of the summer. Heavy rains recently have sent streams out of their banks, flooding the lowlands and destroying much of the crop. Many farmers who accepted government corn allotments planted their crops in the creek bottoms in order to get big yields per acre.—W.B.C.

Fargo, N. D., July 22.—Black rust promises to cause considerable shrinkage to wheat from Minot southeast to Carrington but from there here the crop, being somewhat earlier, beat the rust toward maturity to such an extent that the shrinkage promises to be light anyhow, in the majority of fields, but were it not for the almost perfect rust-resisting weather experienced during the last ten days, the non-resisting wheat in this state would be as bad off as it was in '35. As it is, the rust, such as it is, or whatever it may turn out to be in the end, along with grasshopper damage, is reducing to a noteworthy extent the best crop prospect North Dakota has had in years.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Springfield, Ill., July 20.—Moderate to heavy rains occurred in the northern part of the state at the beginning of the week and in the central and south on Sunday. Generally fair weather intervening favored harvesting and haying, considerable wheat threshing having been completed in areas by the end of the period. Corn made good progress generally during the week and condition varies from average to good. Rains were of much benefit in the drier areas of the central and south where top soil had become too dry. Corn is beginning to tassel in quite a few fields. Considerable oats were threshed during the week and rye threshing was completed in some areas. Soy bean progress and condition was generally good. Pastures, alfalfa and other hay crops were improved by the added moisture at the close of the week. Second crop of alfalfa was reported about all cut in some central localities.—C. L. Ray, Temporarily in Charge.

Decatur, Ill. July 23.—Wheat harvest practically completed, yield and quality only a fair average in the south. Central and northern areas harvested a good crop and good quality. Wheat movement daily tapering off. More wheat in country elevators than normal, which will gradually move to market. Corn continues to make exceptional growth. Early fields are tassel and shooting ears. Corn growth is in all stages from one to six feet; considerable corn in the north and south that will require favorable fall conditions to mature. Considerable water damage on lowlands. Some corn being sold for export almost every day. Country not selling so freely this week, apparently corn back in the country is now in strong hands; however, there is considerable corn to move. Feeding ratio is good; therefore, corn consumption has been heavy. The spring pig crop is 15% larger in Illinois than a year ago. The commercial demand for corn in the south is practically gone. While the corn belt has been cutting down its acreage, that of the south is increased. Yields of oats vary so widely that it is almost impossible to estimate the crop. Some fields harvested show good yields and quality whereas, crops on adjoining farms were practically failures. Soy bean crop progressing very favorably. Stands through the central area almost perfect. Early planted fields are clean and show excellent promise.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Pendleton, Ore., July 12.—Eastern Oregon's wheat harvest is getting under way. Umatilla county expects a total yield of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels more than last year, but of poorer quality. Farmers are reporting yields slightly over 20 bus. to the acre.—F.K.H.

Columbus, Ind.—Most of the wheat crop of Bartholomew County has been harvested. The average yield was 14 bus. to the acre, as against 15 bus. last year on an estimated 37,000 acres. The value of the crop, however, is much lower. Many farmers have stored their wheat in the hope of higher prices later on.—W.B.C.

Winchester, Ind., July 23.—I drove down thru the southern part of Randolph County, Wayne, Rush and down to Greensburg, in Decatur County, yesterday, and if there ever was a better prospect for corn in this part of Indiana it was last year, when we had the largest crop we ever had in eastern Indiana. The oats crop is the best we have had for several years as to quality and yield per acre, but the acreage is very small. Soy beans could not look any better. They are knee high. Sweet clover has just about pushed the fences from around the fields. The shortest of it can just look over a 52" fence, and a lot of it is a foot higher than this. It is thick on the ground as anything could be. It looks now as tho none of it would be cut for hay, and probably not half of it for seed as sweet clover seed will certainly be very cheap. A lot of it was carried last year, but this certainly will fix the ground in great shape for a corn crop or two.—Goodrich Bros. Co., per P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 19.—Harvest has started in the southern border of the spring wheat area and from fair to good returns are being received from Nebraska and South Dakota. Rain in late June and early July saved the crop from further deterioration and improved the prospects over the Dakotas and Minnesota. Grasshoppers are causing considerable loss to the wheat and other small grains in the drier areas of central South Dakota and south central North Dakota. Black stem rust is also causing much apprehension over the Dakotas and Minnesota. The past week of good growing weather has evidently retarded the rapid spread of the rust and forced maturity of the grain. The Thatcher and other rust-resistant varieties are coming through so far with comparatively little damage from rust. The drums are also showing remarkable resistance to the rust spores. Around Minneapolis and southern Minnesota a new danger has arisen, known as head blight, or pink scab, a fungus similar to blight on barley. Every variety of wheat is being infected, causing the heads to wither and die. At present this disease is confined to a limited area in southern Minnesota.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 20.—The harvest of small grains is well advanced in southern districts and is progressing rapidly northward. Most small grain crops will be ready for harvest within ten days, although late wheat in northern districts will probably require another two or three weeks to mature. Most of the rye is already cut and in the shock and early threshing returns in the majority of cases show good yields and quality. Barley harvest is well advanced in southern districts. Generally satisfactory yields and quality are expected. A very good crop of oats is practically assured. Corn has made splendid progress during the past two weeks and is already commencing to tassel. Further rains will be needed in the near future to maintain its present highly satisfactory condition. Flax is in various stages of development due to its protracted seeding period. Its condition is almost uniformly very good. Altho there is a heavy infection of both orange leaf and black stem rust over large areas, its progress has been retarded by weather conditions unfavorable for its development. Durum wheat has shown considerable resistance to rust, and the damage to bread wheat has been greatly reduced by the large acreage of Thatcher wheat, the principal rust resistant variety.—Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Exports of Pacific N-W flour will be subsidized during the present fiscal year by the government, the A.A.A. announced July 18. The subsidy applies only to flour going to the Philippine Islands, and the purpose is to raise the price paid to farmers for wheat in the Pacific Northwest.

## The 1938 Kansas Crop Outlook

Kansas City, July 19.—Harvest is now well completed over most of the entire state, and altho there was a larger per cent of the crop bound than usual which has not yet been threshed, yields have been well established, and we can be reasonably sure of the final outcome. This crop has been a disappointment from early expectations, and in addition to the various early contributing factors, causing losses over all of the state, we find that finally grasshoppers accounted for additional shrinkage over the western third. We find also that a good many fields are not being cut and will not be cut.

A good share of the shrinkage in the crop is confirmed by the large percentage of No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 wheat that is coming to market, altho as is usually the case, the receipts later on will most likely be of better quality as to test weight. The protein content on a good percentage of this crop varies from 13.00 to 16.00, while the lower proteins from 11.00 to 13.00 constituted a much smaller per cent of the total. Quality early was good, but continued rains during the harvesting period caused not only a change in the appearance but also a loss in test weight as well, and consequently a reduction in yields.

Yields having now been well established, we are able to confirm a huge loss from the early May prospects, and had not ideal weather prevailed the last two weeks before harvest, Kansas would undoubtedly have suffered even worse in final outcome than is reflected in our present estimate. This crop movement has been rather unusual also, as receipts in Kansas City established new records, and we are of the opinion that this unusual movement has given rise to the belief that the crop is larger than is actually the case. We believe Kansas finally harvested about 13,500,000 acres on which, especially in the central third of the state, the yields were a sad disappointment. A final, careful survey leads us to believe that the final outcome is but very little more than our June 14 estimate, and our final figure on Kansas crop shows a production of 157,800,000 bus.—The Robinson Elevator Co.

## Much Scabby Barley in Iowa

Iowa's 1938 barley crop is so badly infected with scab that a much smaller percentage of it will qualify for premium malting prices than last year, and farmers may have trouble feeding it safely.

Infections are widespread and vary in intensity from a trace to as high as 25 per cent.

Few varieties of barley have come thru the summer unscathed. Least affected is Peatland barley—a rough-awned variety resistant to black stem rust and scab but usually lower yielding than some non-resistant barleys.

Barley badly infected with scab is toxic to hogs and somewhat less so to cattle. Many farmers may find it necessary to mix barley with other grains before feeding it.

When barley contains more than 4 per cent scabby kernels, processors reject it for malting purposes because it develops an undesirable flavor, according to Dr. C. S. Reddy, plant pathologist at Iowa State College.

## Interior Stocks of Old Wheat

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on July 1, 1938, are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board to be 31,833,000 bus.; compared with the record low stocks of 11,942,000 bus. on July 1 1937, and the 10-year average (1927-36) stocks of 38,107,000 bus.

Combining wheat stocks in this position with those held on farms shows a total of 91,091,000 bus. of old wheat stocks compared to 33,793,000 bus. on July 1 last year and the 10-year average (1927-36) of 89,798,000 bus.

The following table shows comparisons in thousand bushels by classes:

Class	Stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, Combined with Stocks on Farms			
	July 1, 1935	July 1, 1936	July 1, 1937	July 1, 1938
Hard red winter....	30,269	16,749	9,766	31,981
Soft red winter....	18,022	17,806	9,209	24,125
Hard red spring....	12,098	16,015	6,665	14,843
Durum .....	1,667	4,052	1,323	3,744
White .....	14,012	11,662	6,830	16,398
Total.....	76,068	66,284	33,793	91,091



# Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Kansas City, Mo., July 18.—In seven days wheat stocks here increased 8,478,094 bus., exceeding the high record for seven days, of 8,149,000 bus. July 20 to 26, 1937. The low price of cash wheat compared with the December future makes it profitable to place spot wheat in store and sell a hedge.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain for June, 1938, as compared with June, 1937, in bushels, are: Receipts, 1938, wheat, 111,900; corn, 802,732; oats, 63,250; rye, 1,700. For 1937, receipts, wheat, 199,566; corn, 508,000; oats 218,045; rye, 1,700; barley, 34,800; flaxseed, 577,000; mill feed, tons, 62. Shipments, 1938, wheat, 214,000; corn, 1,093,000; oats, —; rye, 46,000; clover seed, 22; mill feed, tons, 8; shipments, 1937, wheat, 920,000; rye, 50,000; barley, 20,000; clover seed, 258.—Dept. of Information & Statistics.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts for 11 months ending June 30, compared with June 30, 1937, in parentheses, are as follows, in bushels: Wheat 80,484,845 (119,099,046); oats, 5,805,665 (8,662,611); barley, 15,959,655 (18,301,445); flaxseed, 143,688 (914,258); rye, 1,251,196 (2,133,591). Shipments, in bushels wheat 80,323,565 (137,614,751); oats, 6,540,581 (11,750,411); barley, 16,302,818 (17,651,108); flaxseed, 296,714 (712,719); rye, 651,976 (3,391,540).—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners.

Duluth, Minn.—Since Aug. 1, 1937, to July 20, 1938, grain receipts in this market have reached a total of 101,050,101 bus., and with 11 days more of the crop year to come, will top that amount possibly by several million bushels more before the close. This is the largest movement since the crop of 1930-31, when 110,016,000 bus. were handled here. Last year the total movement ran only 88,794,903 bus. Shipments on the present crop so far have hit the 97,950,726 bus. mark against a total of 54,507,615 bus. for the last crop year.—F.G.C.

Pullman, Wash., July 12.—According to the report of Sec'y Grimes of the Pullman Grain Growers, Inc., the organization has twice as much grain in its elevators and warehouses this year as was in storage last year. On July 1 there were 154,057 bus. of wheat; 136,646 of peas; 1,263 of barley and 2,190 of oats for a total of 294,156 bus. of grain on hand. During the year the organization has received 973,430 bus. of grain in warehouses and elevators and has purchased a total of 1,153,370 bus. of all grain, with 948,136 bus. of the total purchase being wheat.

Kinross, Ia.—The R. A. Fischer elevator at Kinross, during the 1937-38 season has shipped more than 500,000 bus. of grain, the largest movement in the history of the company. Shipments by rail include 277 carlots of corn totalling 411,068 bus.; twenty-six cars of oats, 58,657 bus.; sixteen cars of soybeans, 20,697 bus.; eleven cars of wheat, 14,580 bus., and one car of barley, and 1050 bus. of soybeans. The elevator of the Truck shipments included 17,500 bus. of oats Home Lumber company at Kinross has also done a large business. The shipments from the two elevators have exceeded 500 cars.—L.A.G.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Continuing a strong lead over last year's abnormally low level, lake vessels carrying grain to Buffalo elevators so far in 1938 have brought 27,198,792 bus. of grain or an increase of 12,000,000 bus. over the comparable 1937 period. A report by the Superior Elvtr. & Forwarding Co. showed that grain shipments out of Buffalo on the Barge Canal jumped from less than 1,000,000 bus. in the first 13 weeks of navigation last year to 3,633,000 bus. in the corresponding period this year. Export grain shipments out of Buffalo by rail this year showed a decline, however, dropping from 624,000 bus. by July 19 in 1937 to 425,000 so far this year.—G.E.T.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11.—St. Joseph wheat receipts for the first eleven days of July, 1938, have amounted to 1,325 cars, somewhat under the figures of a year ago, although the character of the movement is unlike 1937. The 1938 arrivals have been very largely consigned grain, and the big bulk of the carlots have moved over the trading floor. So far, a lesser amount of to-arrive grain has been received, accounting in large measure for variation in the 1937-1938 comparisons. The 10,462,000-bus. storage capacity of the market is under active management and the daily trading has been featured by a ready absorption of the heavy consignment trade. Considerable dark hard of 1-2-3 grade has been received, with hard winters running mostly Nos. 2 and 3 grades. Small quantities of soft wheat have been on the market. Proteins have been good.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Minneapolis received its first car of spring wheat from the 1938 crop July 18. It came from Van Meter, S. D., and graded mixed grain on account of 11 per cent barley. Test weight was 59 lbs.; protein, 16 per cent; moisture, 10 per cent. Hoover Grain Co. has a car of new spring wheat from Duxbury, S. D., grading 1 dark northern with 58½ lb. test, 15½ per cent protein and 12.4 moisture. Hallett & Carey Co. had a car from Midland Co-op. Marketing Ass'n, Midland, S. D., that graded 1 heavy dark northern with 60 lb. test weight, 15.70 protein and 11 moisture. Frank H. Higgins Co. had a car of new mixed grain, spring wheat and barley from Van Meter, S. D., with 1 per cent F. M.; 16 per cent protein, 10 per cent moisture, 59 lb. test weight. The market received its first new crop rye July 16 and had another car July 18 from Madison, S. D., coming from the Farmers Elvtr. Co., to Brown Grain Co. It graded No. 1, 1 per cent dockage, 56 lb. test weight and 11.4 moisture. Three cars of

new barley arrived, one from South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska.

Ottawa, Ont., July 15.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending July 15, decreased 1,126,622 bus as compared with the previous week and decreased 14,641,692 bus when compared with the corresponding week in 1937. The amount in store was reported as 23,335,957 bus compared with 24,462,579 bus for the previous week and 37,977,649 bus for the week ending July 16, 1937. The stocks of 23,335,957 bus include 9,819,742 bus of Durum wheat. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 15, 1938, amounted to 770,554 bus. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 864,740 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the fifty weeks from August 1, 1937, to July 15, 1938, as compared with the same period in 1937 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1937: Manitoba, 38,012,650 (20,584,117); Saskatchewan, 27,339,249 (90,798,264); Alberta, 58,823,109 (53,264,495) bus. For the fifty weeks ending July 15, 1938, and July 16, 1937, 124,175,000 and 164,983,782 bus, respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

## Exemptions from Labor Standards Act

Section 13 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 provides for many exemptions for many employees engaged in certain activities.

Employees of grain elevators retailing side lines are exempt.

All employees of elevators located in an agricultural area are exempt. The exemptions refer to Sec. 6 on minimum wages and Sec. 7 on maximum weekly hours. All are subject to Sec. 3, against employment of persons under 16 years of age.

Sec. 13 on exemptions, reads as follows:

### EXEMPTIONS

Sec. 13. (a) The provisions of Sections 6 and 7 shall not apply with respect to (1) any employee employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, professional or local retailing capacity, or in the capacity of outside salesman (as such terms are defined and delimited by regulations of the administrator); or (2) any employee engaged in any retail or service establishment the greater part of whose selling is in intrastate commerce; or (3) any employee employed as a seaman; or (4) any employee of a carrier by air subject to the provisions of Title II of the Railway Labor Act; or (5) any employee employed in the catching \* \* \* - of any kind of fish \* \* \*; or (6) any employee employed in agriculture; or (7) any employee to the extent that such employee is exempted by regulations or orders of the administrator issued under Sec. 14; or (8) any employee employed in connection with the publication of any weekly or semi-weekly newspaper with a circulation of less than 3,000, the major part of which is within the county where printed and published; or (9) any employee of a street - \* \* \* railway \* \* \*; or (10) to any individual employed within the area of production (as defined by the administrator) engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter.

This last exception (10) excludes employees of grain elevators located in an agricultural area of production. This area is to be defined by the administrator; and it remains to be seen how the administrator will delimit the area of production. Certainly a country grain elevator surrounded by grain fields must be held to be within the area of production. In some heavy grain producing states such as Kansas are several large terminal storage, cleaning and transfer elevators with grain fields within a 20-mile radius, while in some eastern states are elevators remote from the grain fields. One elevator at Minneapolis, the Exchange Elevator, of 1,250,000 bus. capacity, is located beyond the city limits. A farm surrounds this elevator and the stalks of corn grow close to the elevator walls. Evidently it is exempt as being in an area of production. On the other hand, the state-operated elevator at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y., could hardly be considered exempt, unless under the clause excluding any state or political subdivision of a state from the definition of employer.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		July		July		July		July		July		July		July	
	High	Low	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<b>Wheat</b>																
Chicago .....	92½	67½	73½	72	70¾	69½	70	70¾	69½	69¾	70¼	69¾	67½	67½	67½	67½
Winnipeg† .....	87	73¼	78½	76¼	75½	75	75¼	75¾	74¾	76	77	76¼	75	74¼	74¼	74¼
†Liverpool* .....	88½	79½	85	83¾	82¼	82¾	82¾	82¾	81¾	82¾	83¼	81¾	81¾	79¼	79¼	79¼
Kansas City .....	88½	62¾	68	67¼	66½	64¼	65½	65¼	64¾	65½	65¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Minneapolis .....	100¾	73¾	79¼	77	76¾	75½	76¾	76	75¾	76	76¼	75¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Duluth, durum .....	78¾	60¾	69½	68½	67¼	64¾	65¼	65½	64¾	65¼	65¾	64¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Milwaukee .....	92¼	...	73½	72¾	70¾	69¾	70¾	70¼	69¾	70	70¾	69¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
<b>Corn</b>																
Chicago .....	64	54¾	62	60¾	60¾	59¾	60¾	59½	59½	59½	59	58¾	56¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Kansas City .....	60¼	53¼	59	58	58¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	55¾	56	55¾	54	53¾	53¾	53¾
Milwaukee .....	63¾	55	62	60½	61	59¾	60	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	58¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
<b>Oats</b>																
Chicago .....	30½	23¾	26¾	26½	26¾	26½	26½	25½	25½	25½	24¾	24¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Winnipeg† .....	36½	30¼	32¾	32¾	32	32½	32½	32	32½	32	32½	32	31	31	30¼	30¼
Minneapolis .....	26¼	21¾	24¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	22¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Milwaukee .....	30½	...	26¾	26½	26¾	26½	26½	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
<b>Rye</b>																
Chicago .....	69¾	47¾	53¼	52¼	51¾	50¾	50¾	51	50½	51	50½	49¾	48¾	48	48	48
Minneapolis .....	55¾	43¾	49	48½	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	45¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Winnipeg† .....	55¾	47¼	52¼	51¼	50¼	51	50¾	50¾	50	50½	50¾	51	49¾	48	48	48
Duluth .....	53	46½	51½	50¼	50½	48¾	48¾	49	49¼	49¼	48¾	...	47¾	46½	46½	46½
<b>Barley</b>																
Minneapolis .....	46½	36¾	41½	40¾	40¾	40¼	39¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¼	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Winnipeg† .....	49¾	43	45½	45	45	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	44¾	45¼	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
<b>Soybeans</b>																
Chicago† .....	85½	79	84¾	85	84¾	83½	82½	82½	82½	83½	84½	84½	83½	83	83	83

\*At daily current rate of exchange. †December delivery.



# Barley Conference and Grading School

With the new barley marketing season at hand and the many factors entering into the buying and selling of barley, it is not surprising that over 700 country and terminal grain dealers were in attendance at the Barley Conference and Grading School, held on the trading floor of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Sunday, July 24.

Held for the purpose of furnishing those who buy barley from farmers a clearer understanding and wider knowledge of what the terminal market buyer and maltsters require, and to teach them the fundamentals of correct grading under the guidance of experts.

E. C. HILLWEG, Ass't Sec'y-Treas. Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, acted as chairman.

W. H. MILLER, 1st vice-pres. Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, extended the official welcome of the exchange, and explained the purpose of the conference and what was expected to be accomplished by holding it. A. F. Nelson, sec'y Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, responded.

ROBT. N. BLACK, Federal Grain Supervisor, Minneapolis, in his talk on The Purpose of Sampling and Inspection, said: "The samples of barley which you see here displayed were selected in an attempt to get a fair cross section of that part of the barley crop which has been harvested up to the present time. We have tried to select samples from the barley growing counties of southeastern, southern, southwestern, western and central Minnesota, so that we would have a fair picture of the range in quality, and that you would have at least a small idea of the value of the barley which you will buy within the next few days. Careful, and what we believe is representative, sampling has made this possible.

When a farmer brings a load of barley to your elevator, you take a sample from the load, examine it carefully and usually make the dockage and test weight determinations. Perhaps you also sieve the sample which you have taken to determine the amount of thin barley.

In this way the sampling and inspection by you of the farmer's load of barley provides a working basis for the sale of the barley by the farmer to you, the elevator buyer.

In the Minneapolis market, a sample is taken from each carlot of barley by the Chamber of Commerce Sampling Bureau and that sample is used on this trading floor in making the sale of your car of barley. Another sample, taken by the Inspection Department is used in grading your car of barley. After the licensed inspector has completed his grading and inspection of the car, the grade is sent to the trading floor and is used in connection with the sale of the barley.

The sale of barley by sample in addition to grade has certain advantages because the barley standards at best can only provide for certain minimum requirements and maximum limitations. Some lots of malting barley have certain desirable qualities above the minimum requirements of the standards, and by using a representative sample drawn by a non-interested capable sampler, the seller is able to secure premiums for these desirable qualities.

The standards for barley and their application by licensed inspectors forms a working basis whereby the country buyer can be partially guided in his purchases of barley, makes possible the hedging operations, allows the storage of barley in public ware-

houses, the issuance of warehouse receipts and the acceptance of such warehouse receipts as safe collateral, and guarantees that barley delivered when warehouse receipts are surrendered, or contracts of sale are made, will be of at least a minimum quality as specified in the standards.

In these various ways, the sampling and inspection of barley materially assists in the sale of barley for both domestic and foreign use.

H. MILLIMAN, grain supervisor, Minneapolis, gave a complete description of grain sampling. His remarks will appear in a later number.

JOHN DWYER, Chief Deputy Inspector, Minneapolis, in describing the method of inspection, said in part: The inspection of barley has changed in the last few years. Under Federal grades the inspection on all grains has become more technical and has taken more training for the inspector to become efficient in grading. The barley grades have been changed from year to year until now we have a grade that takes in all factors known at this time.

In grading a car of barley the sampler procures a representative sample of the grain which is an important part of the inspection. The inspector runs his sample through a mixer and cuts out the portion, usually between 800 and 950 grams, then cuts a 50-gram portion to run over the pearling machine; he then runs his large cut over the cleaning machine for his dockage. We use a barley riddle in an Emerson Kicker. The coarse dockage, consisting of stems, large hulls and large foreign material that will not go through the barley riddle, is poured in the scale; then the fine dockage that went through the 5/64 buckwheat-bottom sieve is run over the 5/64 hand sieve and that portion is poured in the scale and both coarse and fine dockage is weighed and the percentage of dockage is arrived at; next the inspector mixes his sample and fills his test kettle from a funnel placed 2 inches above and strokes it even with a stroking stick; then gets his weight. He then looks over the pearled portion and gets the percentage of mellow or heat damaged which will show in pearled barley. He then takes his barley hand sieve, which has slotted perforations  $4\frac{7}{8}/64 \times \frac{3}{4}$ , and uses not over 250 grams and, with a slide motion of not over 10 inches, moves the sieve 30 times to get the percentage of thin in his sample. Then he cuts a 30-gram portion from his sample and hand picks for blight, skinned and broken and non-malting type.

Now he has all factors. If it weighs for any of the 3 top grades and has 75% or more mellow kernels or not more than 5/10 heating damaged; not more than 4% total damaged; not more than 15% thin; not more than 4% blight or not more than 5% skinned and broken; not more than 5% non-malting type; then he grades the car "Malting Barley."

You can judge from this procedure that the inspector must have the proper equipment and, as we find the barley sieve  $4\frac{7}{8}/64 \times \frac{3}{4}$  wears out on the edges, we have to check our sieves often and replace the ones not within the tolerance. At the present time the Federal Department is trying to procure a machine that will take the place of the hand sieve on thin barley, in order to make it more uniform. When loading any grain at the country elevators, be sure and leave room above the grain door for a sampler to get in. There should be a space of at least 24 inches from the grain to the low

part of the roof, so a sampler can procure a representative sample of the car. It only causes delay and expense for the shipper when we have to turn down the sampling of a car loaded too high, as the car has to be run at an elevator before a grade can be established.

DONALD BRUCE, Brown Grain Co., Minneapolis, recited the trials and tribulations of a barley salesman, saying: It seems strange indeed, after peddling barley for some 25 years, to be asked to get up here and tell all the deep dark secrets of barley salesmanship. However, I'll try to be a good neighbor and do the best I can.

First, there are no secrets. Of course, a barley salesman has to know what he has got to sell. I don't mean by that, definite variety, because most of our barley, as it comes to market, is a mixture of varieties. I do mean that the salesman has to know whether he has the kind of barley the maltster dreams about—that is, a nice evenly loaded car of good, ripe, sound, plump and mellow barley free from skinned and broken, or just a good standard brewer's malt type, or whether it is a sound, sharp and uniform distiller's type, or whether it is one of those intermediates, not particularly malting and possibly unevenly loaded, but with enough merit to be taken on by the terminal elevators for blending or separating purposes, that can be worked up into something the trade will like at a price, or whether he has just a car of feed, or maybe just junk so poor that he may have to cry on some buyer's shoulder to get rid of it. He may even have to go so far as to tell about the poor widow who shipped the car, or he may have to literally club some unwilling buyer into submission. He has to know what buyers are in the market and what kind of barley they are buying, or will buy under pressure. He also has to know what the stuff is worth on the existing market and what it is worth relatively in the outside markets, freight rates considered.

Naturally, he will have to expect to hear the buyers say his price is too high, or his barley is too unsound, that it is unevenly loaded, that it is badly skinned and broken, or that it is too thin, or too hard and flinty; that it has been cut too green, or that it carries too much wheat, or rye, etc. Many times these comments are justified, but occasionally they have to be taken with a grain of salt. Really, after considerable experience, it seems to me that what a barley salesman needs most is a sturdy pair of shoes, unlimited endurance and perseverance and the absolute inability to hear the buyer when he says NO. (At least the first 6 or 7 times.) It is my observation that all our barley salesmen have already discovered this for themselves. It is hard for the man in the country to understand when he sees a sale one day at a certain price and perhaps the very next day the same stuff goes 2c or 3c or more lower with the market quoted unchanged, but this can happen and does when some buyer who has been active for a certain type drops out of the market entirely.

Barley, despite all our new grades and notations, is still largely sold on sample and that takes plenty of good hard work. For instance, nearly every day we see good cars of No. 3 malting barley sell higher than other cars that technically grade No. 2 malting or even No. 1. We often see cars grading as low as No. 4 that sell as high, or higher, than cars that grade malting, and they sell this way because they are really better barley and fill the bill for somebody better than cars that grade higher. Because of this, selling barley is just about the toughest job we have on our floor today and right now I want to take my hat off to all the rest of the salesmen who plug so hard and even battle for good sales on your barley every day throughout the year.



OTTO F. BAST, Bast Grain Co., Minneapolis, spoke on the storage of barley at the terminal market, warning that the terminal elevator operator cannot change the character of barley. He explained how the grain was handled to keep it in condition, and that each type is kept separate, so as to enable them to supply a particular type when it is called for.

L. E. VOELL, Kurth Malting Co., Minneapolis, read an interesting paper on the Cleaning and Malting of Barley, which will appear in a later number.

C. E. LOCKERBY, Fleischmann Malting Co., Minneapolis, stated it is practically impossible for a month or more to tell anything about the 1938 barley crop. There have been a few good cars received and a great many samples, and these not from all sections of our good malting barley producing country. Maltsters cannot tell much about a crop of barley until they have worked it. From a malting standpoint, the samples we have received have been very disappointing. They have come from the Sioux Valley of western Iowa and southeastern South Dakota. In past years a particular county may have been known for its excellent malting barley, but the drought and other factors have caused it to go hard. Southern Minnesota, upon which we depend for good malting barley, is very disappointing at this time. What promised to be an excellent crop has been badly damaged by severe storms. Territories change—what may have been a poor district three years ago may be ideal now. The government figures show an increased yield over last year. A large number of the samples received show that the barley has been combined, resulting in cracked and broken kernels. This ruins it for malting purposes. The bootlegging of barley, trucking it into sections with a reputation for supplying good malting barley, tears down the good reputation of those sections, and it is mighty hard for it to get back. You and the competitors in your locality should work together in solving the problems that are vital to each.

W. B. COMBS, Extension Marketing Specialist, U. S. D. A., took over the meeting, and proceeded with the grading school. This consisted of identification of the principal defects found in the 1938 barley crop. Prepared samples were distributed to each person, working at tables, with an inspector at each table. Mr. Combs made general explanations over the public address system.

### Sunday Afternoon Session

WALTER GREEN, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Lakefield, Minn., in discussing the Problems of Buying Barley in the Country, said: The problems of buying barley in the country are many and varied. New problems present themselves daily.

We have a Strong-Scott pearling machine, Fairbanks testing scales, sieves which comply with the government requirements, so that we are in a position to give accurate grades.

Our problems are not serious with the bulk of our farmers, but rather the few. In the first place, Mr. Farmer brings in his sample of barley and, after carefully testing it, we set a price. He invariably says, "My thrasher says my barley is the best he has threshed this fall," and he also informs us he has had this sample tested by other elevator men and they all get from one to two pounds more weight per bushel, and usually a value of from 2c to 15c per bushel higher, but after going over the sample carefully before placing a value on same, we stand pat on our price. Quite often we find out the farmer gets just about what we offered him.

Another of our problems is greediness of competitors, not only in our town but neighboring towns. They sometimes pay more for barley than they receive after same goes to market. The past few years, as you all

know, barley sold at a very big difference in price and if quality was not taken into consideration we were apt to have a loss instead of a profit.

Another very bad problem is that buyers of barley in the terminal markets, more particularly Minneapolis, gather samples from Jackson County as well as other counties in Minnesota, and decide the quality and value of our barley and then buy by stations rather than samples. A few years ago, I was introduced to one of the largest buyers of barley on the Minneapolis market and, after telling him my station, he referred to it as the "bootleg" station. I was anxious to meet this buyer, as he had bought a lot of our barley, but at that time was discounting my barley about 5c per bushel because some shippers in our county were mixing bootleg barley with our local grown barley.

This practice not only lost money for us, but for our farmers also. An Iowa dealer sold a car of barley, by sample, to a Minneapolis barley buyer at a given price. Same arrived, was equal to sample but, because it came from a station in South Dakota, one-half mile from the Iowa line, and though grown on an Iowa farm, he was forced to take 4c per bushel discount.

You have all heard Jackson County, Minnesota, shipped more malting barley than any other county in the state, which I am sure is true, but I want to tell the buyers of this barley they bought about 30% of Iowa-South Dakota barley and paid as much as 15c per bushel more for it than they offered at the point where it was grown. I investigated a few cases and found the elevator in South Dakota got from 3c to 5c profit and the trucker from 5c to 10c profit for his interest in the transaction, and Mr. Buyer on the Minneapolis market paid a handsome premium for the same barley he demanded a discount for in South Dakota. The buyers on the Chicago and Milwaukee market want good barley and will pay the price regardless of station or state.

E. S. FERGUSON, Kellogg Comm. Co., Minneapolis, explained the commission merchant's part in the handling of a barley crop, admonishing the country dealers to induce their farmer patrons to sell their old crop barley before the new crop starts to move, stating maltsters will not buy the old crop after the new is on the market.

DR. F. R. IMMER, Barley Specialist, University of Minnesota, had type samples distributed to those present, and described the diagnostic characteristics of each type.

### What Can the Elevator Manager Do?

H. O. PUTNAM, sec'y N. W. Crop Improvement Ass'n, Minneapolis, read a paper on What Can the Elevator Manager Do? from which the following is taken:

An elevator manager should be, and usually is, a leader in his community. He should have a reputation of knowing his grains and what the market demands for commercial uses.

Barley may be classified as six-row and two-row varieties. These classes may be subdivided as rough-awned and smooth-awned types.

There are many varieties of barley, all of which may be used as livestock feed, two-rowed varieties for pearling and certain six-rowed varieties for malting. The malting varieties are Oderbrucker, Manchuria and Odessa in the rough-awned types and Wis. 38 and Velvet in the smooth-awned types. All varieties of malting barley can be used for feed, but some varieties cannot be used for malting.

The elevator man should study his local conditions and also consult his county agent or nearest experiment station to learn which varieties of malting barley are best adapted to his local conditions. Malting barley should be plump and mellow, uniform in size and free from mixtures of other grains and non-malting type barley, such as Trebi, black, two-row and other varieties of non-malting types, also free from disease, weather, storage and mechanical damage.

He should keep in close contact with patrons by a personal call and at the same time look over their barley fields with them.

Two-row barley is easily recognized in the field because there are only two rows of kernels

—one on each side of the head, also mixture of smooth-awned with rough-awned types can be readily detected by feeling of the beards; non-malting six-rowed barleys usually have a steely cast and sometimes have a bluish cast. Blight can also be readily seen on the kernels in the head. Blight is a market term and covers the diseases known as blight and scab which often affect the germination of seed.

If these factors are pointed out to the grower he should be able to understand why his barley is not of premium value. You also have a golden opportunity to recommend proper seed treatment for those diseases which can be controlled by treatment as well as to recommend the best variety of certified seed to your outstanding barley producers. New seed of a pure variety will always be an asset to any community and should, if well distributed, be a source of profit to the elevator man. Why not introduce seed of the best variety and improve the barley in your locality.

Early harvesting, mechanical damage and threshing when too damp are all problems which affect the barley value. These causes are usually all avoidable and can be controlled by educational work. Malting barley should not be cut on the green side. Cutting when ripe will slightly increase the yield and improve the grade.

Mechanical damage is caused by carelessness in handling and threshing. Barley should be dry when threshed and the machine should be carefully checked throughout the day to see that proper adjustments are made to avoid threshing too close or skinning and breaking of kernels. Barley is often threshed too close for the purpose of increasing the test weight. Close threshing ruins barley for malting purposes because the malting grade will tolerate only 5 per cent of skinned and broken barley. Elevator managers and farmers should avoid mechanical mixtures and use elevator machinery which does not skin and break the grains.

You can do much in your community to improve the varieties of barley and to avoid mechanical damage by personal contact with your patrons. You might show them samples of barley cut green in comparison with barley harvested when ripe. You can also show them samples of skinned and broken barley and explain the reasons why such barley is lower in price. We should always make it plain to the farmer that the lower value is not your fault, or the fault of the grain trade, but because the ultimate consumer of the processed goods demands a product which requires a better grade of barley than he may have offered to sell you. Many of our troubles are caused by ignorance of what the consumer demands—why not thoroughly educate your patrons of market requirements.

The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n can supply barley circulars for your use as well as help in your localities with educational meetings in cooperation with you, your county agent and state extension services of the various states adjacent to this market.

May we all put our shoulders to the wheel of progress and each one do his part to urge the use of pure seed of malting type barley, the proper chemical treatment for disease before planting, and the proper harvesting and threshing of this valuable crop, thus improving the living conditions of everyone concerned in producing, handling and processing of barley.

H. R. SUMNER, F. H. Peavey Co., Minneapolis, took charge of the question box and read and answered the questions. He was aided in this by Messrs. Black and Ferguson and Dr. Immer. Mr. Sumner's concluding remarks summed up the proceedings of the day. He said in part: I am sure all of you feel this has been a mighty inspirational barley meeting, but have you fully grasped the significance and underlying motive of the gathering. Do you realize that malting barley is one of the leading cash crops for the farmers of Minnesota and surrounding states? It is worth thousands and millions of dollars to all residents of this territory.

We produce a wonderfully desirable type of malting barley. The market is ours now, but we must take a more active interest in holding that market. Other states and the farmers and plant breeders in other regions of the United States are trying their best to produce a product which will interest the malting industry. They have designs on our market, and although we cannot blame them, yet we can best preserve and protect our present supremacy by continuing to produce choice malting barley.

Grower, country buyer, shipper, grain merchant, terminal operator and maltster are all concerned. Meetings of this type promote more intelligent understanding of the mutual problems and in the end result in better malting barley.



MR. HILLWEG, after thanking those who made the conference possible and for those who attended, called for adjournment.

## Northwest Wheat Growers Against A.A.A. Program

Spring wheat growers of the Northwest have always felt that their section of the United States was not fairly considered in legislation at Washington, whether it was a matter of grain inspection rules or freight rates.

This disposition to question the value to them of rules made by Washington, crops out now in their resentment against the requirement that the acreage of wheat be reduced.

The producers feel an inequitable slash is being made in acreage allotments of hard red spring wheat, an exclusive northwest crop. Contentment of northwest producers is that hard spring wheat has not been produced in surplus and that the excess output which the A.A.A. seeks to control has been created by white and soft winter wheat raisers. They hold their wheat is of milling quality most desired for highest grade flour.

Drouth in the northwest has necessitated importations of millions of bushels of Canadian spring wheat in order for mills to maintain flour quality. Further imports will be necessary, producers say, under the acreage allotment program.

Meetings have been conducted to unify opposition of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana to drastic cuts and congress will be asked to change the farm act, placing acreage on a basis of demand for different types of wheat.

Retail lumber dealers ass'ns in California have been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to desist from preparing and publishing rosters containing the names of dealer members of the respondent organizations for the purpose of indicating that only the persons or concerns listed are entitled to buy direct from the manufacturers, producers and wholesalers to whom the rosters are distributed. Fixing uniform prices at which the respondents should sell in particular trading areas. Determining quotas of business which manufacturers, producers, wholesalers and dealer members may do in particular trading areas. Demanding or exacting penalties or commissions from those who sell to purchasers who are not members of the respondent organizations, and from dealer members who make sales in the territories where other dealer members operate.

## Seed Cleaning Plant

## Features Oklahoma Elevator

A special seed cleaning plant, fitted with a combination seed grader and treater, is a feature of the new elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, at Hobart, Okla., where progressive Sid Barnes is the manager.

Stinking smut has long been a problem in the southwestern Oklahoma wheat growing regions north of the Wichita mountains, where Hobart is located at the junction of the Frisco and Rock Island railroads. The educational efforts of grain dealers have taken effect among the farmers. Seeding time is a busy time for the elevators. Farmers bring in their seed wheat to be treated with copper carbonate.

The elevators have been able to make seed treating pay from the standpoint of the service rendered as well as from the standpoint of improved yield and quality of local wheat. At the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n plant this service earns 5c per bushel gross, plus the cost of the copper carbonate.

The seed treating plant is a frame building 36 feet high attached to the north side of the company's new elevator. At the top of this building are three bins, which receive grain thru a turnhead from a spout leading from the distributor in the elevator. Each of these bins spout into the seed grading and treating machine which grades and applies copper carbonate to seed wheat at the rate of 150 bushels per hour, spouting it into waiting vehicles in the driveway of the Calkins seed treating plant.

The 26½ foot driveway of the seed treating plant is closable at each end to prevent drafts. The treated seed wheat is run into a wagon or truck box thru a telescoping spout, which is moved back and forth in the vehicle bed, its nose in the grain, to prevent blowing of any excess of the poisonous copper carbonate dust. This method of handling prevents irritation to the sensitive nostrils of onlookers, who may be standing around, unprotected by a dust mask.

The seed treating plant (which does not show in the accompanying engravings because it was the last unit to be built) is only one of the divisions of the farmers' service station that is conducted by the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at Hobart. The company's new elevator, built by Tom Curless, and replacing an antiquated 12,000 bus. structure that would no longer satisfy the farmers of the community, is a model

of speed and convenience in cribbed, iron-clad structures.

A 26½x29¾ foot concrete foundation, incorporating concrete hopper bottoms for the deep bins, supports this 65 foot iron-clad structure, built of 2x6 inch cribbing for the first 12 feet, then 2x4s for the next 30 ft. to the square, and surmounted by a frame cupola 23 feet high. In this elevator are nine bins, four of them over the driveway, making up a total storage capacity of 20,000 bus.

The driveway, with 11x12 foot, closable entrance and exit, runs thru one side of the building. Its floor is of heavy concrete, fitted with two large grates over the two pits, each of which will hold nearly 700 bus. Grain is dumped from vehicles by means of a 5 h.p. Kewanee overhead electric traveling truck lift.

A carload receiving pit on the track side of the elevator is provided for grain that may be shipped in. Like the driveway pits, this spouts to the boot of the elevator's one 3,000 bushel per hour leg.

This leg has an 11 inch rubber covered belt carrying 10x6¾ inch V cups on 10 inch centers. It is carried on anti-friction roller bearings, and driven at the head by a Fairbanks-Morse, totally enclosed 10 h.p. motor thru an Ehrsam head drive.

Grain dust in the pits, the leg, and the cupola, is controlled by a small fan, driven by a 3 h.p. totally enclosed Fairbanks-Morse motor, connected to the head with a 12 inch sheet metal pipe, and directing the current of air thru a similar pipe to the outside of the cupola, then down the side of the elevator to a frame, iron-clad dust house several feet from the elevator.

Grain being shipped is weighed thru a 10 bushel Richardson automatic scale in the cupola. From this it is directed thru the loading spout to the Rock Island railroad switch, or it may be diverted back to a bin, if used only for inventorying grain on hand. Spout connections from the overhead bins lead to the leg's boot, and spout connections on the bins over the driveway make convenient the loading of trucks.

In and outbound trucks are weighed on the 34 foot deck of the 15 ton truck scale at the side of the company's 3-room brick office and feed show-room facing Hobart's main street. A counter in the main room of this office sepa-



Office and Feed Show Room of Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at Hobart, Okla.  
[See facing page]



rates the customers' space from the scale beam and work space. A blackboard on the wall tells customers what other customers want to buy, sell or swap.

The radio is kept in a customers' rest room, where comfortable wicker chairs and a table are arranged to keep customers happy when it is necessary for them to wait, yet keep them out from under the feet of customers who have business to transact.

Manager Sid Barnes' private office is a walled-off corner of the feed display room. The feed display room features small open bins of egg mash, cracked grains, growing, and starting feeds for the small retail purchaser. Sacked feeds are attractively stacked so they can be handled with a minimum of effort. Display sacks of two brands of feed are arranged under a canopy against the side of the building in good weather, where every customer driving across the scales can see them.

Attached to the company's feed display room and office building, but having no connecting door, is the company's produce department. This is fitted with cream testing equipment, can washers, running water, and a concrete floor for the purchase and proper handling of cream. Most of the cream purchased is sold to a local creamery.

The company's buying activities include poultry, eggs, and wool as well as grain, and two grain buying stations, one at Babbs and one at Komalty, each with capacity for 3,000 bushels of grain, are maintained on railroad switches a few miles from Hobart. Retail lines sold to the farmers include two brands of feed, coal, twine, salt, and poultry supplies.

**Export subsidies** to increase exports of wheat have been given some consideration, it was recently stated by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace.

**Kentland, Ind.**—Edward J. Funk & Sons are enlarging their various hybrid processing plants in proportion to their increased 1938 growing seed acreage. The local plant has been redoubled to a capacity of 3,000 bus. of dried seed per day, twin boilers have been installed to forestall processing delay and modern, fast elevators have been erected for efficient handling of incoming seed. Present indications for quality seed are encouraging; however, flood losses and unfavorable weather conditions have reduced the possibilities of seed yield. Therefore, the supply is not expected to equal the demand for quality hybrid seed for 1939.



Sid Barnes, Hobart, Okla., Mgr. Farmers Coop. Ass'n.

## The International Safety Contest

By C. W. TURNING, safety director, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

Only a few reports have been received covering the accident experience of units entered in the second international safety contest, but these reports indicate clearly that the elevators entered are going to make an exceptionally good showing on safety during the period of the second contest. In fact the six units which have already reported for March, April and May, have turned in a perfect record with no lost time accidents. These six groups worked 155,141 man hours during that period, employing 281 men, without a single accident. When more complete figures are available, they will be sent to the various superintendents entered in the contest, in poster form, so that the men at these plants will have the current accident record before them.

Naturally we are anxious to have more entries in the contest; and will those who have not yet entered please give this important matter attention now. Additional entry fees will make it possible for us to go ahead with the printing of the Safety Manual, which is now being revised for final examination by the special com'ite appointed for that purpose. This booklet, we believe, will be valuable data for all superintendents and foremen for years to come. We have had many favorable comments on the text, and believe "We will really have something there" if we get funds enough to print it this year.

In comparison with the average industry, the frequency rate for accidents among grain elevator employees is not unduly high. However, a higher proportion of accidents are of a more serious nature.

Open trap doors present a constant menace and bin tops not replaced cause many serious accidents each year. Proper lighting betters the

care and attention to equipment. By insisting upon the use of extension lights where needed quite a few accidents could be avoided. Work around conveyors is made hazardous by absence of caution in operating moving machinery. Hurrying the length of a floor in the pursuit of duties often accentuates the hazard.

A danger with long conveyor belts is that few crossover points are provided and employees clamber over wide belts.

Owing to the dust and dirt in an elevator, the employees wear old clothing which becomes tattered and torn and invites accidents with moving machinery.

Grain polishes floors and stairs and they become slippery. The presence of scattered kernels of grain provides a further danger of falling. In addition to stairways and passenger hoists, there are some Humphrey continuous manlifts, which are endless belts running the height of the building. As these revolve an employee steps on a projecting ledge and grasps a handhold until he reaches the desired floor.

Many accidents occur on unusual jobs such as repair and construction work and when men are temporarily away from their regular occupations. Whenever a novice is employed at a task, extra precautions should be taken for his safety.

**Few realize** how heavy were the recent flour purchases by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. The 2,900,000 barrels bought provide more than one barrel per family for all persons on relief, enough to last for several months. Yet more is soon to be bought.

**The International Wheat Conference** at London July 15 voted to extend the life and agreements of the conference until July 31, 1940. The delegates will submit to their governments the proposal by the United States for an international ever-normal granary.



New Elevator of Farmers Ass'n at Hobart, Okla.  
[See facing page]



# Fire and Casualty Hazards

By C. D. KELLENBERGER, Sec'y Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., before Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n

The grain business, as a classification, has had a very high ratio of loss.

The work of fire prevention is of mutual interest and hence the property owner should put as much effort into it as the insurance carrier.

We believe that one of our main contributions is the inspection service. Most all the companies have inspectors who visit with you and look over your property several times a year.

**Exposure.**—In practically every case the elevator is located in the railroad section of the town. Has it ever occurred to you that the same is true of the stock yards, the lumber yard, the coal dealer, the junk dealer, the wholesale warehouse, the bulk oil station? So it is evident that you have a number of possible dangerous exposures besides the railroad itself with sparks from the smokestacks and clinkers from the firebox, and I might add, transients from the rods.

Effective protection against such exposures are that your buildings be clad with fire-retardant material, that they have metal roofs, that eaves and foundations be closed, that windows be screened and doors locked at night. The premises should be kept free of rubbish, weeds, dry grass, or anything that might spread fire from one place to another. In this respect you have a duty to your neighbor.

**The most important part of any building is the foundation.** A frame elevator is subject to tremendous strains due to uneven loading, which even under ideal conditions, cause a certain amount of settling and shifting. If you add to this such defects as rotting sills or posts, crumbling brick or concrete, or perhaps termites, you have a condition that is not only dangerous to the building, but a serious fire hazard. Often the shafting is forced out of line, causing hot bearings and belt trouble, flues are cracked and elevator legs which are not free of the building, get out of plumb and you have stuck belts and rubbing pulleys.

**Machinery hazards** are so many and various in the present day elevator that we can mention only a few of them. Hot journals have been responsible for too great a number of fire losses. I say "too great" advisedly because in most cases the hot journal is the result of carelessness. Improper installation, insufficient bearing surface to carry the load, infrequent and improper lubrication and failure to keep them clean are generally the causes of bearing failure. It is one of the laws of physics that the movement of steel against cast iron produces heat and the babbit type bearing will heat as sure as fate when the babbit is worn thru.

**Anti-friction bearings,** of course, are the first solution, but the plain bearing can be made fairly safe with the proper kind of automatic lubrication and occasional inspection and cleaning. A hot bearing can generally be detected by the sense of smell, but if this bearing rests on an oil-soaked timber and is covered with two or three inches of grease and grain dust, the smell frequently comes too late. Careful inspection every night before closing has discovered many heating journals.

**The grain leg** gets very little attention except when it chokes up or ceases to operate. The leg should be entirely free from the building so that the movement of the elevator cannot affect its alignment. The belt should run in the center of the leg and on the center of the pulleys. The head pulley should be keyed to the shaft in such a way that it cannot shift. Every precaution should be taken so that the belt and cups may not catch on obstructions. Boot bearings, even tho or perhaps because they are in the dirtiest place in the house, get less attention than others. One of the main

reasons why elevator stands get so little attention is because their working parts are mostly inaccessible. You cannot clean out an elevator head if you have to put a ladder up to it when the machinery is running. The average elevator man doesn't know what is going on inside the head nine-tenths of the time because he can't get up to it without jeopardizing his life. Since the advent of the corn picker even a properly built elevator head needs to have an inspection hole large enough to pull out the corn fodder.

In 1936 our companies alone had 22 fires definitely known to have originated in elevator stands (with a loss of over a quarter of a million dollars). That is the reason why I mention elevator legs as a particular hazard. The average loss per fire from this source checked back over a long number of years runs over \$15,000. It is generally true that these head and boot fires are out of control before they are discovered.

**Corn pickers** are proving to be an indirect cause of many elevator fires, all of you who operate corn shellers will agree, and you will agree further that the type of machinery you are using at present is not designed to handle corn in the condition in which it is being delivered. I should describe for you the condition, from the viewpoint of an outsider, that is created in and around many of your plants by the corn stalks and shucks, but I will refrain from bringing that up because I know most of you are glad to be away from it for a day or two. You do know that it affects all of your equipment—the dump, the conveyor, the leg, the cleaner, the sheller, the cob spout and the burner. If we insurance men are interested, you are interested for the same reasons and for several additional reasons. I have watched a few cleaners and I know that there is a lot of grain going into the cob burners that should be going into the car. This is particularly one of our mutual problems at the present time and I express the hope that there will be some constructive discussion of it at this meeting.

**The cob burner** is again becoming a serious hazard. Most of you have had standard burners and spouts at one time and they have stood up fairly well when they were being used in a normal way, but this season has put them to the test. Many burners are beginning to crack, grates have disappeared from some, and some cob and dust spouts have been replaced without proper cut-offs. The additional shucks have made a screen over the burner even more necessary than formerly. You know, of course, that the mill mutual companies are glad to furnish specifications for standard equipment of this kind without cost, and we want you to make use of this service. The standards we have set up have never been more than adequate, and under present conditions conformity to their every detail is necessary to safety.

**"Housekeeping"** really means the difference between safety and danger, the difference between a good and a poor risk. As a man's character is often judged by his personal appearance, so housekeeping is very often the criterion of the character of a grain elevator. While it is true that the handling of grain necessarily produces a certain amount of dust, it is untrue that this dust cannot be kept under control. This control is of paramount importance because the presence of dust aggravates every other hazard in your plant. Not only is dust in itself explosive and highly combustible as well in concrete as in frame, but it is subject to spontaneous ignition if allowed to accumulate. It furnishes the fuel for the hot bearing, the harbor for the discarded cigarette or the stray spark, and it interferes with the proper operation of all of the machinery, especially engines and motors. It is the greatest

enemy of efficient lubrication. In recent years it has also become a casualty hazard. There are those who have been, or claim to have been, physically injured by the constant inhaling of grain dust.

The oldest instruments for dust control are the broom and the shovel in the hands of an efficient elevator man. However, late developments in the science of aerodynamics have produced a number of mechanical methods that are really efficient. Among them are methods of ventilation for bins and grain hoppers, and a right way of applying suction to grain legs and conveyors. I repeat that they are not theoretical methods, or designed only for terminal elevators, but they are being used and are practical for the country elevator and they are surprisingly reasonable in cost. Details on this also can be had from your insurance office.

We may not forget the position of the elevator man in all this and the fact that he is important for many more things than using the broom and the shovel. An elevator superintendent in addition to all the requirements of personality, integrity, sociability, knowledge of grain and so on, should have experience, mechanical ability, some powers of observation. He should be industrious, have an interest in his job and to the extent that some of his few idle moments would be devoted to housekeeping. He should take as much pride in the condition of the elevator as he does in the number of bushels he can put thru it. It is necessary that he be familiar with the fundamentals of first aid fire protection as well as with the rules of safety pertaining to his own work and to that of the rest of the help. Such a man may cost a few dollars more, but he will appreciate his job to the extent that he will take no chances of losing it by an accident or a fire.

Out of a total of over \$17,000,000 paid out in losses the companies paid in round figures the following amounts:

Electricity artificial .....	\$ 220,000
Chimneys and flues .....	425,000
Lightning .....	708,000
Exposure fires .....	600,000
Friction in elevator heads and boots..	1,100,000
Incendary .....	950,000
Hot boxes and bearings .....	640,000
Grinding machines .....	205,000
Matches and smoking .....	175,000
Tramps and trespassers .....	100,000
Internal combustion engines .....	385,000
Dust explosions .....	300,000
Railroad hazards .....	300,000
Spontaneous combustion .....	260,000
Cob burners .....	110,000
Friction in machinery other than elevator heads .....	355,000
Hot air furnaces and driers .....	135,000
Definitely unknown .....	5,300,000
Unknown, but cause probable .....	4,600,000
The balance of about .....	600,000

is from known causes but of minor importance.

It is by considering the above facts that the proper charge for various hazards in your insurance rates are determined, and therefore, the figures are submitted for what they are worth.

One of the just provisions of common law is that we as employers are responsible with certain modifications for injuries sustained by our employees in the performance of their work. We are responsible also to the public for injuries or damage that may have been caused by our own carelessness.

Insurance is first of all protection against our own inconvenience, and secondly, a means thru which we may fulfill our just obligation towards our fellow men. The legislators then are within their rights when they demand that we observe the law by being careful of the welfare of others. They are not illogical in demanding that we provide the means of satisfying our obligations either directly or by insurance.

**Workmen's Compensation Insurance.**—There is no use to deny that these laws have been amplified to the extent of becoming a burden and have been exploited to the extent almost of becoming a racket. The rackets are in most cases the cause of the burden. However, be the causes what they will, we must make the best of the actualities. The fundamental principles are sound and by co-operation between policyholders and insurers the burden is being lightened. Fortunately, compensation insurance has been fairly well standardized and if you have purchased a contract designed to cover your operations from a reliable company, your liabilities under the law will be satisfied by your insurance carrier. The purchase of compensation insurance does not relieve you of the obligation of being careful any more than the owner-



ship of fire insurance justifies the ignoring of fire hazards. While your insurance company will pay the penalty of carelessness, they are not much to blame if a consistently bad accident record should make your risk undesirable. Accident prevention, as well as fire prevention, is the only way to better conditions and to hold down insurance rates. This, also, is a matter of mutual co-operation.

Besides your legal liability to your employees you have much the same liability to the public. Being entirely distinct, however, it is covered under a separate contract of insurance. While this contract has also been to some extent standardized, because there are several hazards peculiar to grain elevators, these have been exempted by many carriers from the common policy.

**Public Liability.**—It becomes very necessary that you analyze your own public liability contract to determine whether it contains these exemptions. They are referred to in the contract specifically as "Any elevator or hoisting device" which is interpreted to include the manlift and the truck lift. "Property Damage"—That is damage to property belonging to members of the public, for example, injury to a team, damage to a truck or a truckload of grain, etc. "Contractual liability"—That is loss from liability assumed under contract. This is particularly applicable to leases from a railroad company.

Most of these contracts of lease place the entire liability resulting from the operation of a siding upon the lessee, oftentimes even including railroad crossings and the employees of the railroad. Most insurance companies for an additional premium are willing to endorse your contract to obviate these exemptions. The public liability contract is also subject to endorsement for "products liability" which protects you against claims arising from injuries sustained, or alleged to have been sustained, by the use or consumption of feed or foodstuffs which you manufacture or sell.

**Accident prevention** means conservation of property and profits. Conservation of human beings is infinitely more important, but property that is built up by human sweat is also worth saving. Safe operation is always more economical than unsafe operation. If you clean up a plant from the safety angle you also improve it from the production standpoint. The insurance carrier pays the direct cost of accidents to employees and members of the public, but does not pay the heavy loss to the owners on account of confusion and disorganization that always follows an accident.

I am told by officials of a large casualty company that in 1936 there were 20,000,000 automobile accidents large and small among the 28,000,000 cars licensed in this country. In these accidents 37,800 of our people were killed and it is estimated that in these accidents we suffered an economic loss of \$2,000,000,000.

This is appalling, and it means to us in the elevator and milling industry that we must do our part to reduce these frightful losses. Every accident prevented may mean a life saved and certainly means an economic saving of at least \$100, averaging all accidents, large and small.

Many accidents could have been prevented by removal of obstacles, better lighting, repair of stair treads and rails, discarding of rickety ladders, and so on. It is by simple means like these that a great proportion of accidents can be avoided. Proper guarding of machinery is essential, but what appears as a spectacular hazard in an industry too often gets all the attention, while innocent appearing conditions that really cause more accidents are neglected. It reminds one of the old proverb about saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung-hole.

**The Manlift.**—For instance, we have in the

grain elevator and flour milling industry a device not common to other industries known as the manlift. We have it because elevating grain is a vertical industry. In various forms it is used to carry our men up and down, and to save the time and labor otherwise required to climb stairs and ladders.

Manlifts can and do cause accidents, but I believe they are over-rated in this respect in proportion to other causes simply because they are more spectacular and the hazard is more obvious. State safety inspectors that come into our plants are apt to raise a hue and cry about the manlifts while paying less attention to stairs and ladders.

We in industry must not make the same mistake. Accident prevention to us means constant vigilance to detect and correct the little things that can cause big accidents. One means of doing this is thru posters of various kinds. The bulletins and safety literature of your casualty insurance carrier and of the National Safety Council should be prominently displayed on regular bulletin boards provided for that purpose. Don't ever doubt that these graphic safety messages do good. The results of any one can seldom be seen, but we know that there is a cumulative result.

## New Feed and Seed Plant at Amarillo, Tex.

The remarkable development of the feed manufacturing industry in the Southwest is well exemplified by the Hardeman-King Co., which completed this spring the plant shown in the engraving herewith, at Amarillo, Tex.

The buildings extend 191 feet in length, by 40 ft. in width. The mill is three floors above the ground, with a full basement, and is 40 x 50 feet. The warehouse is two floors and is 110 x 40 feet. In the mill building are all kinds of grinding machinery, such as an attrition mill, roller mill, and oat crimper. Two S. Howes Horizontal Batch Mixers handle poultry mashes and dry dairy feeds. An Eureka Molasses Mixer prepares molasses dairy feeds; also, we have a Molasses Mixer, used in connection with cattle feeds which are made over the pellet mill.

On the third floor of the mill is an Eureka Seed Cleaner required by the company's extensive business in field seeds.

All finished products are bagged on the second floor of the mill and are stored on the second floor of the warehouse.

The first floor of the warehouse is used for raw materials and the ingredients of feeds. The sacked products are delivered to cars or trucks by spouts.

The elevator is cribbed-type construction, with federal license on the elevator for 60,000 bus. Added to this is 5,000 bus. bin-storage in the mill building.

The elevator is equipped with one leg of 4,000 bus. per hour capacity, a power shovel for unloading cars on the track side, and a Kewanee Truck Lift in the truck dump. A 20-ton truck scale, with a 22-foot platform, is behind the office.

All machinery is operated by electric motors

and the machinery is arranged in units so as to be operated singly or collectively.

The company manufactures a complete line of feeds for poultry and live stock, and makes both mash and pelleted poultry rations, pelleted rabbit feeds and a pelleted dog feed. Rail shipments go out over the Santa Fe.

The building in the foreground, with the pleasing exterior, is the office. The plant was erected by the A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

## Appraisals and Taxes

By G. L. PATCHIN, Minneapolis, Minn., before Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

The subject of valuations has always been one which has entailed a great deal of controversy. We have many theories of value floating around the country today. Some of them based on sound economic theories and others apparently pure figments of the imagination.

We have the theory of original cost as a basis of value. This has been used very largely in the determination of rates for public utilities. What is meant by original cost can be, usually, more accurately defined as historical value, compiled from the amounts of money actually paid in the accumulation of a property over a period of years, less a theoretical book depreciation.

Then, we have a new theory of value which has quite recently originated in high places in Washington: this is the prudent investment theory, which in effect means that you as a buyer or purchasing agent at all times have enough foresight or hindsight so that you would never buy on a high market, but would always purchase your needs in buildings, equipment and machinery on the lowest possible market over a period of years. Unfortunately most of us are not gifted with such vision. From this also, would be deducted a theoretical depreciation.

Then, we have the replacement value theory: which means that the worth of a property is what it would cost to replace it, as of like kind and character, on any given date. We start with what it would cost to build a new elevator and depreciate it according to the actual wear and tear that has taken place, with due regard for obsolescence or inadequacy. This depreciation is quite different from the theoretical depreciation used in these other two theories.

According to federal income tax law, it is necessary to base the book values of your property on the historical cost theory, less the arbitrary depreciation which the federal law allows. The amount of this arbitrary depreciation has been determined in years past purely on a basis of what the traffic will bear. Thus, the more depreciation you could charge off, the less taxes you would have to pay, and conversely, the less you charged off for depreciation each year the more income tax Uncle Sam collected, if any.

Within the past few years we have seen a change in the Federal Income Tax Division's attitude on depreciation. Formerly, as I said, the depreciation rates were purely arbitrary and largely based on the haggling power expended on each side of the fence. About two or three years ago section TD-4422 was introduced and a change was made in the basis of allowable depreciation. This ruling did not change the fundamental tenets of the original cost theory as regards the actual book value of the property, but it does mean a change in the rates of allowable depreciation based upon what is left of the book value. The Federal Income Tax law is based on March 1, 1913. As of that date you were allowed to set up appraised values on your books based upon the replacement cost theory, less actual wear and tear depreciation. Additions since March 1, 1913 have had to be taken at cost and added to that 1913 value. That part of the law remains unchanged.

According to the new ruling, depreciation



The New Elevator of Hardeman-King Co., Amarillo, Tex.



shall be, in the future, based on the actual future life of any property. This means that various types of elevators, for instance, which have a different life, for as you know a concrete one will last longer than a frame building, shall use different rates of depreciation, based upon the life expectancy of the property. Here is where the appraisal ties in with the income tax return. The appraised sound value of the elevator or mill is compiled from the actual cost of replacement, less the actual wear and tear which has taken place, leaving a going concern value. This actual depreciation simply means that, that portion of the life of the building or machinery which has been used is deducted from the cost of replacement. If a grain cleaner is four years old and the appraisal shows twenty per cent depreciation it means that it has been depreciated at the rate of five per cent a year and therefor, the life expectancy is twenty years. Thus, the rate of depreciation to be used for federal income tax is simply the appraised rate in reverse. All that is necessary to compile a complete set of accepted depreciation rates for federal income tax is to group various buildings, parts of machinery and equipment into life groups, and then work out an average for each group based upon the life expectancy as shown in the appraisal. These new rates are then applied to what remains of the old book value. Remember, it is impossible to change the value, but it is often advantageous to change the rate to this new basis, for, while it rarely allows so much depreciation as the old arbitrary methods it is usually higher than the proposed new rates of a tax hungry government and it is, in the final analysis, based on an absolutely fair method of determining depreciation, as the basis is the actual life of the property as ascertained by engineering analysis of the particular property in question.

In some cases in arriving at these depreciations, economic obsolescence must be a great and governing factor. For instance, in the dust bowl country, while a plant may be sound physically, due to crop conditions it may have very little actual value. Obsolescence and inadequacy must be duly weighed for its effect upon the value of the plant in years to come, in relation to efficient operation.

An appraisal made by a trained valuation engineer is the one sure method of combating unreasonable assessments, for the appraisal report shows the actual going concern value of the property in relation to its actual physical condition, and the obsolescence which has affected the mill or elevator, often thru no fault of the management.

We recently assisted in establishing an assessed valuation of a large milling property in Minnesota, resulting in the flour mill itself being actually removed from the tax rolls and assessed valuation based upon the probable use of the elevator and grain storage tanks in case we might have another crop one of these days. This is an extreme instance of economic obsolescence, but it is one which can come up in some form in almost any territory. There is still another kind of obsolescence which must be considered; this is caused by changes in processing and more efficient methods of handling.

There are many other uses for an appraisal as affecting grain processing plants. The most widely used is the establishment of insurance values. This simply means that if your insurance is based upon an appraisal you know, in case of loss, you will have everything to which you are rightfully entitled; you have not been paying to an excess value on premiums; you will have no arguments with the insurance adjusters in regard to the basic values in the operation of the co-insurance clause. An engineering appraisal is provable, and, therefore, readily accepted by insurance adjusters.

An appraisal also furnishes a complete, accurate plant inventory and property record

system which is particularly invaluable to the grain industry, as many of the operating units are often removed from the general offices of the concern.

**Corn Products Refining Co.** net income for the six months ending June 30 was \$5,046,622, compared with \$4,341,886 for the like period of 1937.

**The Federal Trade Commission's** allegation in a recent press release that profits resulted from unreasonable increase in prices of farm machinery is refuted by the International Harvester Co. The unusual profits in 1937 resulted from banked up orders deferred by customers during the preceding depression.

## A Lady Grain Elevator Operator

After the death of her father, Sept. 2, 1936, Mary Davis, school teacher at Sitka, Kan., resigned her job and returned home to Partridge, Kan., where her father, as the Davis Grain Co., for 10 years had been operating the grain elevator.

Her mother and sister told her to run the grain elevator, and she has done so successfully, aided by what she had learned from her father when helping him at the elevator. Mary would be in charge at the scale house and office, while her father was handling the grain in the elevator.

Hutchinson grain men would telephone market information and offers. No, they didn't want to talk to a girl; they wanted Mr. Davis. But he wouldn't leave the elevator. The grain men would talk to Mary or not at all. Before long, they learned to trust the girl and her competence.

That training came in good stead, too. So did her course in business administration at Southwestern College, where she graduated.

Last month, when every combine was busy and the trucks lined up for a quarter of a mile, Mary worked 16 hours a day. She directed the activities of nine men and they were hardly enough.

Her sister Rose kept the trucks and wagons in line, even when the farmers were impatient under the hot Kansas sun.



Mary Davis, Partridge, Kan., Elevator Operator.

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# Designing a Satisfactory Elevator

From address of O. H. HORNER before the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

When an engineer sets about designing a grain elevator, he may or may not know who will be called upon to act as superintendent of the elevator when it is completed. Usually the superintendent is known, but sometimes that is not the case, and it is really unfortunate that a plant of this kind should ever be designed without the engineer having the benefit of the experience of a good elevator superintendent and preferably the man who is going to operate it. You might suppose that since the interests of the superintendent and of the designer are so nearly identical there would be little chance for a difference of opinion as to what should go into the elevator. I can assure you that the designer has every reason to want his elevator to be satisfactory to the superintendent. One difficulty arises from the fact that the superintendent and the designer are seldom permitted to sit down together and decide just what kind of elevator to build and what to put into it. There is a third party always in the deal and we may as well take him into consideration.

The OWNER is usually on hand and very inquisitive about what the elevator is going to cost and often has a Board of Directors and stockholders back of him who are known to be quite insistent about such matters. The greatest differences of opinion are more likely to be between the superintendent and the owner, and the engineer is in the position of trying to reconcile opposing viewpoints. In a general way of course, all three are trying to reach the same goal, that is, to produce a good elevator capable of handling the business efficiently that it is desired to put thru it.

The superintendent will be concerned about securing convenient arrangement, adequate handling facilities, and flexibility, including the ability to take care of changing crop conditions and other changing conditions, and with all a satisfactory and safe place in which his men and himself can work. Any good superintendent knows that these are the requirements that must be met if he is to be able to give a good account of himself to his employer. Most any other would naturally prefer to build an elevator meeting these general requirements, but actually he is more interested in knowing that his investment will be a judicious one and will pay dividends. In other words, the superintendent wants to know what the elevator is going to consist of, and the owner wants to know what it is going to cost.

I recall not long ago sitting down with an elevator superintendent and after much discussion and sketching and estimating, working up a plan for an elevator that so far as the superintendent and myself were concerned, appeared to meet every condition. When we took the owner into our confidence he very solemnly told us that it would be necessary to build something for just one-third the amount. Now that sounds like a big assignment, and it was. You might expect an engineer under those circumstances to become discouraged. However, the situation in one form or another arises so often that he cannot afford to become discouraged. By the exercise of patience and discretion combined with the tolerance to be found among men engaged in the grain trade, wonders can be accomplished. Sometimes the superintendent can be convinced that he can do a very creditable job with less facilities than he originally had in mind; sometimes the owner can be shown that it is more to his interests to make an adequate investment than to invest anything at all in a plant that will not handle the business he wishes to handle.

**Modernizing**—If I am going to design a grain elevator or to remodel one, I always begin by talking to the superintendent about what he wants to do with the elevator, how he wants to do it, why he wants to do it that way, and so on. If I have to ask a thousand questions to

find out what I want to know and what it is necessary to know, then I will ask that many questions. Of course, in the process I will answer a great many questions and the result will be that we will come to a pretty definite understanding. We will not agree on everything, but it has been my experience that such differences of opinion as we will have are honest ones that are likely to provoke frank discussions.

**It is the designer's duty** to inform himself exactly as to the wishes of his client; in this case, the owner and his superintendent, and to give them the benefit of his unbiased judgment and experience in producing a plant that will meet their needs, and that means all their conditions so far as circumstances will permit. Of course, an engineer being human, or nearly so, may make a mistake in judgment or otherwise. I am sure that should an engineer become so proficient as to make no mistakes whatever he would no longer be designing grain elevators, for I am convinced that there will be neither sorrow nor any grain elevators in that place.

**What is the matter with concrete grain elevators?** It is my observation that structural failures in concrete grain elevators are commoner than structural failures in any other type of building construction. All over the country you can see concrete grain elevators that are going to pieces. In my opinion, the concrete elevator constructing business is on a lower plane than any other major branch of construction business. I think the most common mistake made in constructing grain elevators is too much effort to keep down the first cost, too much leaving out of needed facilities, too cheap construction, too many contracts are let by owners who play one contractor off against another and often let a contract to one contractor at another contractor's bid. For this situation, the contractors and the owners together will have to share the blame. There is too much soliciting of elevator building business on the part of contractors, which leads some owners into the temptation of trying to get something for less than it is worth, not stopping at the moment to consider that every trade they make trades away some feature or facility that will later cost them a considerable sum of money.

I think that an owner who awards a contract to one contractor at another contractor's bid takes advantage of both contractors and himself as well. He certainly takes advantage of a contractor, if he encourages him or even permits him to go to the expense of making a bid for no other purpose than to get another bidder's price down. He takes advantage of the second contractor by forcing him into a position where he accepts a piece of business at a lower price than his figures show to be a fair one. He takes advantage of himself and is probably the heaviest loser in such a transaction in that he sacrifices facilities, convenience, and the factor of safety, any one of which may easily be worth more to him than the money saved by the procedure. I believe that if an owner has so favorable an opinion of a contractor that he will award his construction work to him and to no other, then it should be awarded at that contractor's price. I am old-fashioned enough to believe that a contract entered into, construction contract or otherwise, should be on the basis of mutual benefit to the contracting parties. Certainly a contractor is not going to be benefited if he takes a contract on which he loses money, and an elevator owner is not being benefited if he gets a poor piece of construction work. I know and most of you know numerous instances of elevator construction that have resulted in no profit to the contractors and no satisfaction to the owner.

I can see no reason why the grain elevator construction business may not be profitably han-

dled in the same manner that other construction business is handled. If an owner wants the benefit of competitive bidding from contractors, those bids should be received on a definite specified amount of work rather than by first determining the amount of money that will be spent and then determining what can be built for the amount of money available. Entering into a contract for a definite sum of money without knowing exactly what is going to be built for it is just another way of getting the cart before the horse. I have it from the chief engineer of one of our railroads that this getting the cart before the horse so far as grain elevator construction was concerned in his cost inadvertently caused his company to build a grain elevator WITHOUT ANY FACTOR OF SAFETY IN IT. That is a serious situation, but it is by no means uncommon.

I am as anxious to build elevators economically and at as little cost as anyone, but I believe it is bad judgment to build cheap elevators. One reason I think that such a desperate effort is being made to keep the cost of elevators down is that there is so much misinformation going about. As an example of this, in one case I made an estimate for a small milling elevator at about 20c per bushel of storage in the elevator. The owner appeared to be satisfied with that cost at that time, but later told me it was a ridiculous price, and that one of his neighbors had built an elevator similar to it at a cost of 8c per bushel. I told him it would be ridiculous for him to pay 20c per bushel for an elevator if what he wanted could be built for 8c, but that he owed it to himself to find out whether his neighbor did build a desirable elevator at such a low cost. The fact was that his neighbor paid the material bills, and contracted only the labor cost, and even that did not include hopping the bins nor furnishing and installing any machinery. The total cost was close to 20c, and when my friend learned the truth he authorized me to go ahead with his plans.

In another case, I made an estimate on some concrete storage bins at approximately the same price—20c per bushel. The owner was well enough satisfied and paid for preliminary plans and estimates. Later, however, he told one of my associates that I must be a robber giving him such a price as that since he had been reliably informed that concrete storage could be built for 2½c per bushel. He was asked if he believed that it was true, and he said that he did believe it. "All right, what is the capacity of your wood elevator? 30,000 bushels. Now, Mr. Sharp, of course it is a wood elevator and an old one at that, but at 2½c per bushel your plant is worth \$750.00. I don't really want the plant, but at that price I will just write out a check and take it off your hands." He saw at once that he was mistaken and wondered why he ever believed such a report. I have often wondered myself just why it is that a man smart enough to conduct a successful grain business will allow himself to be so misled.

There are fine points in the grain elevator business, and who could be better qualified than the superintendent to know all of the kinks and tricks that it takes to make it a personal elevator to him instead of just another elevator. It is no criticism of grain elevator superintendents to say that they do not agree on many points of elevator arrangement and equipment. I find that devices and arrangements that are heartily approved by one superintendent may be condemned by another.

Superintendents of flour mills have even greater difficulty in agreeing on the fine points that it takes to make a good flour mill. I have had the experience of designing a flour mill and completing it before a superintendent was selected. The first superintendent, a man with a lot of experience, took charge of the mill and could find very little that was pleasing in his sight. He was particularly upset with the arrangement of the grain cleaning and tempering department. In the course of time a change was made. It was a year before I inquired rather timidly from the second superintendent about



what he thought of the cleaning department. He replied that it was not only one of the best things about the plant, but was the best cleaning and tempering department that he had ever operated. There is nothing surprising about it. Superintendents, like others, have to be guided by their own experience and judgment.

## Requirements for Proposed Wheat Loans

In order that farmers and elevator operators may be prepared to handle wheat under the loan provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation have released the following statement regarding eligible producers, eligible wheat, and eligible storage.

The Act provides that loans shall be made available to cooperators when the farm price on June 15 is less than 52 percent of the parity price or when the July crop estimate indicates a production larger than a normal year's domestic consumption and exports.

**Eligible Producer.**—Loans will be made to any person, partnership, association, or corporation producing wheat or acquiring wheat under rental provisions in his capacity of landowner, landlord, or tenant, upon whose farm, in accordance with the provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin as amended, the total acreage of soil-depleting crops for 1938 has not exceeded 105 per cent of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment.

**Eligible Wheat.**—Wheat upon which loans will be made must be of acceptable quality as defined below. The wheat must be produced in 1938, the beneficial title to the wheat must be in the eligible producer and the wheat must be placed in storage in a Federally licensed or approved warehouse or in eligible storage on a farm in certain specified areas where farm stored wheat can be kept in proper condition.

Approved warehouses will be required to meet approximately the same standards as the Federally licensed warehouses, but will not be required to operate under the Federal Warehouse Act.

**When stored in Federally Licensed or other approved warehouses** wheat shall be of grade No. 1 heavy, No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3 of the Class Hard Red Spring, or of grade No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 of the Classes Durum, Red Durum, Hard Red Winter, Soft Red Winter or White, as defined in the Official Grain Standards of the United States. Wheat of lower grades will be unacceptable as this wheat is usually more difficult to keep in storage. Wheat of Classes Hard Red Spring or Durum shall contain not more than 14½ per cent moisture, and wheat of other eligible classes shall contain not more than 14 per cent moisture.

The maximum allowable moisture content for farm stored wheat is one per cent lower than for wheat in commercial storage because in commercial storage there are facilities for drying and otherwise conditioning wheat, while these facilities are not usually available on farms.

Whether stored on farms or in elevators, the weight of the dockage shall be deducted from the total weight of the wheat in arriving at the net quantity of the wheat subject to a loan.

The presence of smut or garlic shall be determined as required in the Official Grain Standards of the United States. If the safe storage of the wheat will not be affected by such smut or garlic it may be accepted as collateral at a lower rate.

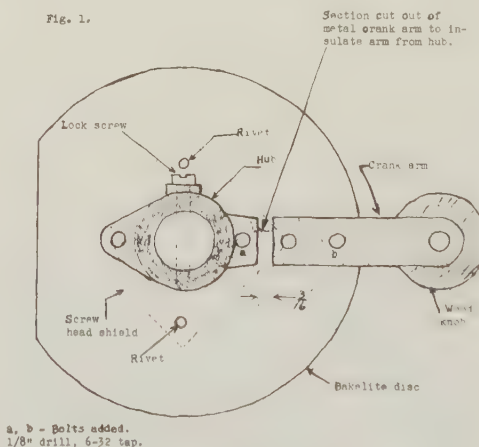
**Eligible Storage.**—In order to be eligible for storage under the wheat loan program, the wheat must be stored in elevators, warehouses, farm bins or granaries meeting the following requirements:

Elevators and Warehouses holding licenses under the Federal Warehouse Act will be acceptable in all cases. Loans will also be available on eligible wheat stored in other elevators and warehouses approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Before approval such elevators and warehouses will be required to establish their financial responsibility and provide an approved form of bond with the State Warehouse Department or the Commodity Credit Corporation meeting the financial and bond requirements prescribed in the regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Federal Warehouse Act, with a minimum bond of \$10,000. Elevators desiring to store wheat on which loans are to be made should apply to the Commodity Credit Corporation in care of the nearest Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan agency.

## Defect in Tag-Heppenstall Meter

Erratic moisture test results on corn have been traced to a defect in the insulation of a crank recently adapted to the corn roll of the Tag-Heppenstall electrode. Figure 1 shows the type of crank and the method of correcting the defect in insulation.

Difficulty with the crank as originally designed resulted from the leakage of electricity from the corn roll to the hand by way of (1) the continuous metal path of the crank arm, (2) the wood knob, (3) the hand used in operating the crank, and (4) some other part of operator's body, such as the other hand, which formed a shunt path to the meter as a result of contact with some metallic part of the elec-



Remedy for Defect in Moisture Meter.

trode or associated parts. The shunt path thus introduced had the effect of increasing the total current thru the meter, according to the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which recommends the following remedy:

The break in the metal arm, shown in Figure 1, introduces enough bakelite between the hub of the crank (and hence the corn roll) to effectively insulate the hand from the corn roll, thereby reducing leakage of current to a value not measurable by use of the H contact.

The "screw head shield" referred to in the figure is a two-inch square of bakelite, 1/16 of an inch thick, and is located on the opposite side of the bakelite disc. Its purpose is to cover the heads of the two bolts which attach the hub to the bakelite disc. If the screw heads were not covered the fingers of the hand that operates the crank could touch them and introduce a direct short circuit if the operator happened to be touching some other part of the electrode and associated interconnected metal parts.

## Harvesting Barley

Caution in harvesting barley is urged by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, stating that it is difficult to harvest a choice crop of malting barley with a combine. Past experience indicates that the best qualities of malting barley are retained when the crop is harvested with a binder and allowed to cure in well placed shocks or well built stacks. Harvesting barley with a combine requires that the grain be uniformly and thoroughly matured which is a condition that does not often occur. If the field has not ripened uniformly it means that the grain must be allowed to ripen in the swath and that increases the likelihood of weather damage. Combining malting barley requires great care and near ideal weather conditions.

The maltster prefers barley that is plump, heavy, uniform in size, well matured, mellow in texture and of a straight run of an acceptable malting variety. Premium malting barley is free from damage caused by disease, poor shocking, careless threshing, improper handling and storage.

Malting barley should be fully and evenly matured—barley harvested on the green side does not produce grain of premium quality. Low spots in the field should be threshed separately and binned for feed. Barley should be dry when threshed. Heat damage or bin burned barley is caused by threshing damp grain which later heats in storage. Heating ruins the germination and makes it unfit for malting purposes. The buyer of malting barley is an exacting purchaser and only pays premiums for the best quality barley. Choice malting barley must germinate evenly, uniformly and completely. Barley which does not have all these desirable features may sell as malting barley but it does not command the highest premiums.

## Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—Notice has been filed with the Sec'y of State of the dissolution of the Jonesboro Roller Mill Co., of which J. H. Little, J. H. Little, Jr., Ola D. Little and Lenora Little Matthews were stockholders.—J. H. G.—Purchase of the company's mill property by J. T. White of Jonesboro Rice Mill was reported by the Journal July 13.

Arkadelphia Ark.—After being idle six years, machines are again operating in the large feed and flour mill owned by the Arkansas Milling Co., formerly known as the Arkadelphia Milling Co. In 1936 the property was bought by T. R. Van Boserck of New York City, but opening of the plant was delayed. J. Lee Porter later became associated with the purchaser and now has capital invested in the enterprise. He will serve as general manager. Mr. Porter said that 600 bbls. of meal could be turned out in a day, but only 60 per cent of that amount was being milled now while some of the machines are still new. The meal now being produced is the "Robin Red Breast" brand, nationally known when the mill ceased operation. The five-story concrete building is located on the M. P. R. R. Its grain elevator has a storage capacity of 180,000 bus.—J. H. G.

## CALIFORNIA

Roscoe, Cal.—The Roscoe Feed & Fuel Co. plant was destroyed by fire July 16, loss estimated at \$20,000.

Bellflower, Cal.—Triangle Grain Co. recently installed a No. 3 1½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

San Francisco, Cal.—C. M. Volkman & Co. have installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Western Yeast Corp. incorporated; capital stock, \$60,000; directors, Ralph R. McClure, B. P. Glenn, Thos. Lackey, Los Angeles; A. L. Jason, Norwalk; E. W. Newhaven, Monrovia.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Stevenson Warehouse Co. has been incorporated to do a general grain, elevator and warehouse business. Incorporators are A. O'Hern, Francis C. Brown and Murray Draper, all of San Francisco.

Roseville, Cal.—The Olive By-Products Co. has completed construction of its building and installation of machinery and the plant, which will manufacture a special livestock feed, is now ready for operation. F. D. Pifer is pres. of the company.

Petaluma, Cal.—Construction of the new feed plant for the Poultry Producers of Central California, which will be one of the most modern on the west coast, is progressing rapidly. Jones-Hettelsater Const'n Co., which is doing the building, expects the plant to be ready for operation early in September.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Miller Malting Co. has let a contract to Jones-Hettelsater Const'n Co. for a 500,000-bu. malt house and 300,000-bu. grain and malt elevator, on which construction has already been started. The malt house will be modern with adequate provision for future additions. The grain elevator will have a large headhouse and eight concrete tanks, 16 ft. in diameter and 110 ft. high, with interstice bins. This concrete structure is expected to be ready for operation by November. Frank Miller of Rahr Malting Co., operators of the Shakopee, Minn., plant, is pres., and C. W. Hunter, formerly of Hales & Hunter, Chicago, is vice-pres.

## CANADA

Port Arthur, Ont.—Andrew P. Smith, employee of the McCabe elevator, was seriously injured July 12 when a beam being raised to the bottom part of the elevator scale dropped to the shipping floor when one of the slings supporting the timber slipped.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Ellison Milling & Elevtr. Co. has purchased a No. 55-D Kelly Duplex Wheat Cracker and Grader.

Fort William, Ont.—The Manitoba Wheat Pool Elevtrs., Ltd., has purchased the Consolidated elevator at Westford from the Federal Grain, Ltd. The Manitoba Pool has operated various elevators in Port Arthur since 1928, but this marks the company's first operation of a house in Fort William. The Consolidated has a capacity of 1,750,000 bus. A full staff has been transferred to the newly acquired elevator, under F. McEwen, supt. C. S. Maxwell is branch manager for the Manitoba Wheat Pool Elevtrs., Ltd., R. Grant, supt. of elevator Pool 1, K. McKay, supt. of elevator Pool 2, and J. Belanger, general supt. Last year the Manitoba Wheat Pool operated Pools 4 and 5, leased from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in addition to its own Pools 1 and 2. The latter company kept the two elevators for its own use this year, however, necessitating the Manitoba purchase of the Consolidated elevator. The new owners will overhaul the elevator, making it completely up-to-date.

Victoria, B. C.—Mayor McGavin of Victoria has received official notification from the Department of Transport at Ottawa that the Minister has approved and has given his consent to the quit claim deed and assignment of the lease of the 1,000,000-bu. grain elevator at Ogden Point (built near the Outer Docks nearly 10 years ago and which has stood idle most of the time) to the city by the Panama Pacific Grain Terminals, Ltd., the owners, and Smith Bros. & Wilson, of Vancouver, who constructed it. The city guaranteed the principal and interest of the bonds, the original principal being \$508,000 and the interest 5 per cent. Some of it was met by the city. The company paid its share regularly until 1934. The present elevator debt, which now becomes the city's liability, is \$419,000. What will be done with the elevator is a matter of conjecture. Little grain has been shipped from its huge bins. Only a watchman is stationed there at present. The suggestion has been made that the British Government take it over for the storage of food supplies in case of war.

## COLORADO

Fort Lupton, Colo.—The Ottesen Grain Co. is equipping its elevtr. with Calumet Super Capacity Elevtr. Buckets.

Frederick, Colo.—The Frederick Elevator is being repaired, a new scale and air-lift dump installed and other improvements added preparatory to the season's grain deliveries. James Hayes, manager of the plant, is superintending the work.

Kelim (Koenig p. o.), Colo.—The Kelim Elevator has been sold by Emmett Hubbs to the Golden West Milling Co. of Longmont. Harold Vickery will manage it. Mr. Hubbs, who has operated the elevator for the past 12 years, plans to retire on account of ill health.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado supreme court has ruled that materials and equipment used by manufacturers in processing must become a part of the final product in order to be exempt from sales and use taxes. This places all machinery and equipment purchased by elevators, mills and manufacturing firms in the 2% sales tax class and has led state officials to open a drive for an additional \$2,000,000 in uncollected sales tax as a result of the ruling.

## ILLINOIS

Highland, Ill.—Central Feed Mills, Inc., on May 23 sustained windstorm damages.

Westervelt, Ill.—C. H. Donnell has installed a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Scale.

Ridgway, Ill.—Hish Elevtr. Co. is installing new elevating equipment in its elevator.—H.

Fairfield, Ill.—On July 2 lightning damaged the lighting unit in the elevator owned by C. E. Keith.

Woosung, Ill.—The B. P. Hill Grain Co. is installing a new 13-inch Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belt.

Shawneetown, Ill.—We are building an elevator with up-to-date equipment thruout.—Shawneetown Elevtr. Co.

Wapella, Ill.—Hasenwinkle-Scholer Grain Co. reported damages sustained at its plant July 2 during a windstorm.

Sublette, Ill.—A new 20-ton Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale has been installed by the Sublette Farmers Elevator Co.

Lerna, Ill.—E. L. Champion recently enlarged the dump at his elevator and installed a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Riley Lake (Fort Gage), Ill.—The Nanson Commission Co.'s elevator burned July 20 with 50,000 bus. of grain. Loss estimated at \$70,000.

Concord, Ill.—A pump has been installed at the Schultz-Baujan & Co. elevator to remove water from the pit, the latter the result of the heavy recent rains.

Yorkville, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator is closed temporarily while workmen rebuild it to accommodate large trucks more easily and with increased speed.

Monmouth, Ill.—L. E. McCorkle, contractor, has under construction for George C. Allen a two story 60x80 ft. feed mill, being erected at the cost of \$20,000 to \$25,000.

White Hall, Ill.—Improvement and repairs have been completed on the White Hall Farmers Co-operative Mill Elevtr. Co. plant in White Hall, amounting to \$7,000.—P. J. P.

Odell, Ill.—An annex has been added to the Quaker Oats Co.'s north elevator, it being necessary to increase the capacity since the south elevator has been torn down.

Dimmick (Troy Grove p. o.), Ill.—William E. Lyons of La Salle is equipping his elevator with new Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belting and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Pekin, Ill.—The new dextrose department of the Pekin plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. has been opened. The new "sugar house" addition is practically completed.

Sparta, Ill.—The Sparta Feed & Grain Co., a new firm operated by Walter and Gilbert McKinley, brothers, of Tilden, has leased and is operating the Jones elevator here.

Oquawaka, Ill.—Wayne Bros. recently purchased a ferry boat which is being used to ferry grains across the Mississippi river from the Iowa side to its elevator on the river bank in Oquawaka.

Bradfordton (Springfield p. o.), Ill.—Harold Shofer, 41, was severely cut on his right arm June 28 when the arm was caught in a corn dump while he was working at the Bradfordton Co-Op. Elevator.

Palestine, Ill.—Severe winds on the night of July 11 caused considerable damage to roof of the warehouse attached to Meisenhelder Mills and the following waterfall caused heavy loss to flour and feeds in the warehouse.—H. H. H.

Eureka, Ill.—The Eureka Milling Co. incorporated, with 1,000 shares p. v. preferred at \$25 per share. Incorporators, J. D. Schumacher, L. J. Anliker, A. Klaus; to deal in grain and grain products, feeds, seeds and general farm supplies.

Walshville, Ill.—Fred Eilert of Mt. Olive, who succeeded S. B. Barcroft as manager of the Walshville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator here, has bot all stock in the Farmers Elevator Co. Mr. Barcroft had managed the elevator for 17 years. Laurence Osborn remains as assistant clerk.

Ursa, Ill.—Roy Leonard is in charge of the Ursa Elevator, opened for business after extensive repairs and installation of new machinery. Among the latter is a new dump hoist, a corn sheller and cleaner. A new driveway has been built south of the elevator, and the north one has been repaired.



Paw Paw, Ill.—The Paw Paw Co-operative Grain Co. recently bot the Alexander Lumber Co. of Paw Paw and will conduct the business in connection with its grain business.

Rutland, Ill.—The Rutland Grain & Supply Co. elevator has been leased this year to John Cleary, owner of the other elevator here, who will operate both elevators. The Federal North Iowa Elvtrs., Inc., formerly leased the Rutland Grain Co.'s plant, its lease expiring July 1.

Havana, Ill.—Delbert Davis, 21, was buried and crushed under tons of wheat while working with a crew in the Continental Grain Co. elevator here at 2 a. m. July 13. Davis died within four minutes after he descended into a bin to clear a clogged chute. As he started to clear the mouth of the chute, the grain suddenly shot out, engulfing him.

Ashley, Ill.—The Huegely Elvtr. Co. of Nashville, operator of elevators at Nashville, Beau-coup and Hoyleton, has opened its new elevator here. The plant has been equipped with new, up-to-date machinery to facilitate the handling of grain and feed grinding. The latter part of the business is in charge of E. J. Welrather and the elevator manager is Floyd Howard.

Broadwell, Ill.—Several thousand bushels of wheat poured to the ground from the W. H. Hill elevator July 12 when two bins burst within a 12-hour period of each other. From the first bin, containing 20,000 bus. of new wheat, 2,500 bus. flowed to the ground. All but 100 bus. was scooped up undamaged. Laborers worked for several hours re-binning the grain when an adjacent bin burst.

Morris, Ill.—The Allied Grain Dealers Corp. of Morris has taken preliminary steps toward the erection of a grain elevator and dock on the north bank of the Illinois river with the purchase of a piece of property 300 ft. deep by 329 ft. wide on the river front, west of Liberty st., between the I. & M. canal and the river. When work will be started on the new elevator has not been decided.

Cuba, Ill.—The Ipava Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now operating the Cuba elevator, this plant making the company's fourth, others being located at Ipava, Table Grove and Havana. The company has leased the local plant for a year with the privilege of buying at the expiration of that time. The plant will be known as the Cuba Elvtr. Co. P. C. Wright, a grain man of 40 years' experience, is manager.

Peoria, Ill.—G. A. Peterson has been named Peoria representative for the Illinois Grain Corp. and will open headquarters in the Board of Trade bldg. Mr. Peterson has served with the F. W. Arnold Grain Co., the Cleveland Grain Co. and more recently with Lowell Hoyt & Co. He will be associated with Frank Haines, Chicago representative, who recently took over a membership on the Peoria Board owned by T. L. O'Laughlin. Offices of the Illinois corporation have been established at St. Louis, Chicago, Mendota and Bloomington. The corporation will handle its grain thru Peoria facilities and terminals.

## MIDWEST GRAIN BINS

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Hammer and feed mills  
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PURITAN MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY

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Bement, Ill.—W. B. Fleming, called the "dean" of Farmers Elevator managers in Illinois, recently resigned as manager of the Bement Grain Co., a position he has held since the organization of the company in 1902, and Ed Glennon has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Fleming suffered a stroke in July, 1937, and has been unable to leave his home since. He has been a prominent man in grain circles for the last 35 years. Mr. Glennon has been assistant manager and bookkeeper for the company since 1935. He is a life-long resident of Bement and a graduate of the College of Commerce of the University of Illinois.—Bement Grain Co.

### CHICAGO NOTES

Elected to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade are James P. Doherty, of S. B. Chapin & Co., Chicago; Otis A. Glazebrook, Jr., of G. M. P. Murphy & Co., New York; William E. Ascott, Canadian Atlantic Transit Co.; Franklin J. Mauers, Fostoria, O., assistant sec'y and manager of the Ohio Farmers Grain Corp.; Paul R. Godfrey, whose father, LeRoy D. Godfrey, is with Parker & Graff; Frederick R. Hediger, treas. of Garnac Grain Co., Inc., New York City; Harlow W. Young, New York City; J. Thilman Hendrick, Washington, D. C., and Clement B. Johnson, of New York.

John M. Schaack, 67, a member of the Board of Trade since 1894, died July 19 after an illness of four months. Mr. Schaack was one of the brokers for the late James A. Patten in the wheat "corner" engineered in 1908. Shortly after that event he lost his sight, his blindness induced by the strain under which he was placed during the Patten market operations, his friends said. Despite his blindness, he maintained his interest in the grain business, owning an interest in Bartlett, Frazier Co. His son, John J., and three brothers—Clarence G., Edward J., and Harry C., all members of the Board of Trade—survive him, as does also his widow.

### INDIANA

Dale, Ind.—Ernest Witte is remodeling his flour and feed mill.

Cannelton, Ind.—The Dutschke Milling Co. property was damaged by wind July 11.

Corunna, Ind.—The Corunna Feed Mills recently installed a Sidney Sheller and Sidney Scalper.

Arcadia, Ind.—W. W. Pearson reports the sale of a McMillin Truck Dump to the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Greenwood, Ind.—Greenwood Grain Co. has installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer.

Rileysburg (Gessie p.o.), Ind.—Prater Elvtr. Co. will install a McMillin Truck Dump, sold by W. W. Pearson.

Grass Creek, Ind.—A new aluminum paint job has been added to the Hirsch Bros. Grain Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Idaville, Ind.—Lowry Bros. Milling & Grain Co. has just purchased a McMillin Truck Dump from W. W. Pearson.

Elnora, Ind.—Heavy winds caused considerable damage to elevator and stock of the Odon Milling Co. July 11.—H.

Cross Plains, Ind.—Cross Plains Feed Mill recently installed a ½-ton feed mixer furnished by Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Clay City, Ind.—R. M. Geabes of Geabes Milling Co. reported damages to his property sustained July 11 during a windstorm.

Hannah, Ind.—We have installed a 40-h.p. Caterpillar Diesel Power Plant in our elevator.—Hannah Lumber & Grain Co., F. L. Yeoman, treas.

Martinsville, Ind.—Morgan County Mills have installed a motor-driven, direct-connected Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built-in magnetic separator.

Dugger, Ind.—Arlie Richardson has installed a hammer mill and corn sheller at his feed store, the new department located in an adjoining building.

Boonville, Ind.—This locality was visited by another tornado and among the buildings suffering severe damage was the Ezra Kramer elevator.—H.

Evansville, Ind.—A permit for construction of an addition to the elevator of the E. H. Morris Elvtr. Co. has been issued. The cost of the addition is estimated at \$3,500 and work will start at once.—W.B.C.

Richmond, Ind.—Henry W. Bowen, proprietor of elevators at Crete, Ind., and New Paris, O., has opened up a large feed market here.

Lapel, Ind.—Durbin Elvtr. Co. is building a two-story building to be used for grinding and mixing feeds. Lewis Blough is manager.

New Waverly, Ind.—C. F. Cripe is building a new office, considerably larger than the former office, which will also inclose the new scale.—A. E. L.

Rushville, Ind.—Roger Riggo, formerly of Knightstown, experienced in milling flour and feeds, is in charge of milling operations at the Reeves Milling Co.'s plant.

Otwell, Ind.—The Otwell Mig. Co. suffered about \$6,000 loss in the windstorm of July 11. The same mill was about 50% destroyed by winds in the summer of 1933.—H.

Montpelier, Ind.—Robert L. Laine, 72 years old, who for several years owned and operated a grain elevator here, died recently at the home of a daughter in Anderson.—W.B.C.

Greensburg, Ind.—Application for membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has been received from the Decatur County Co-operative Co. of Greensburg.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Corydon, Ind.—Henry Rothrock, 82 years old, owner of the Rothrock flour mill near Thompson's Chapel, died at his home here recently, death being due to stomach trouble.—W.B.C.

Oakland City, Ind.—Ed. Hubbard who has been managing the Oakland Supply Co. for the Wayne Feed Co. for over a year, has purchased the business from the Wayne company and will operate it in the future on his own initiative.

Graham (Washington p.o.), Ind.—The Graham Farms elevator suffered about \$55,000 wind loss to their elevator, corn cribs and stock in the wind causing heavy damage in southern Indiana about 6 o'clock July 11.—H. H. H.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Joseph C. Lewis has been elected vice-pres. and sales mgr. of Nutritional Research Associates, Inc., manufacturers of Carotene, and the general sales office has been moved here from South Whitley, Ind.

Rockfield, Ind.—H. K. Jackley has succeeded Ralph Grace as manager of the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. Mr. Jackley was formerly employed by Peru Grain & Coal Corp. at Peru, where his brother, David Jackley, is manager.—A. E. L.

Mellott, Ind.—The Mellott elevator, formerly owned by McCardle & Page, was sold at a receiver's sale July 13 to L. L. Heffner of Lafayette, a former grain dealer, who paid \$7,100. He has the elevator ready for operation and will make his future home here. The elevator has been closed since February.

New Albany, Ind.—Neal V. Trautman, for 17 years pres. and general manager of the National Ice & Produce Co., recently bot the interest of S. J. Elsy in that company and now owns all the capital stock. In addition to its ice and cold storage plants, the company manufactures poultry and stock feeds, Mr. Trautman being quite familiar with this line of business, after 28 years of milling and elevator experience in Jackson county.

Brookston, Ind.—Henry C. Hirsch, Logansport, and Ralph Grace, Rockfield, have formed the Brookston Elvtrs. Co. and have purchased the elevators owned and operated by Halstead Bros. and Roy Wilkinson as the Brookston Grain Corp. Mr. Grace is manager. He was formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator at Rockfield. Mr. Hirsch is associated with his brother, George A. Hirsch, operating elevators at Clymers and Grass Creek.—A. E. L.

## ELLIS DRIERS

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Indianapolis, Ind.—Irving W. Lemaux was installed as pres. of the Indianapolis Board of Trade July 11. Other officers installed are A. D. Hitz, vice-pres.; Albert O. Deluse, treas., and William H. Howard, sec'y. Freeman Bradford was appointed traffic manager, and Samuel A. Holder was reappointed chief grain inspector and weighmaster. Standing com'tes for the year were named. The board declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on all outstanding common stock.

## IOWA

Kalona, Ia.—A new Soweigh Scale has been purchased by Marner & Miller.

McClay (Webb p. o.), Ia.—My elevator burned July 24. Lightning set the fire during the night. —McClay Elevator.

Grundy Center, Ia.—Mail addressed to Jerry Peters has been returned by the post office marked "unknown."

Rutland, Ia.—Thomas Ferris is equipping his elevator with new 13 inch 4 ply Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belting.

Whittemore, Ia.—The Whittemore Elvtr. Co. has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new Kewanee Dump in its elevator here.

Grinnell, Ia.—DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n has under construction here a seed corn drying plant. Hugh McCorkle is the contractor.

Lamoni, Ia.—On July 10 the Barr & Moon Modern Mill sustained slight damage to property by fire caused by an overheated motor.

Goodell, Ia.—The Hubbard Grain Co. recently purchased a new 15-ton Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale with 34 x 9 ft. platform.

Havelock, Ia.—Andy Truelson, Jr., is second man at the Quaker Oats elevator, taking the place of Douglas Johnson, who will manage the plant.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Oat Products Co. is installing a 33 x 9 ft. outside truck scale, to weigh semi-trailers as well as small trucks.—D. R. J.

Kalona, Ia.—Marner and Shaver have organized the Kalona Grain Co. and are operating a large sheller and a fleet of ten trucks for grain deliveries to Muscatine.

Peterson, Ia.—At a meeting of the directors of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., plans were made for the building of a new office at the company's local elevator.

Hayfield, Ia.—Repairs were made at the Federal North Iowa Elevator recently, new roofs being a part of the improvement. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Churdan, Ia.—G. W. Ruth, owner and operator of the former Blazer Elevator for the last several years, has sold the plant to the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. of Churdan.

Griswold, Ia.—Frank H. Maxwell, of Glenwood, owner of a string of elevators, has taken over the Hansen & Co. elevator here, with Henry Hansen remaining as local manager.

Laurens, Ia.—The Farmers Trading Co. is putting in a 75 h.p. Diesel Engine, a new hammer mill and making other changes in its plant. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Cherokee, Ia.—J. Frank Smith, manager of the Allison Feed Milling Co., outlined operation and services of the plant to county farmers at a recent noon-day meeting of Kiwanis Club.

Aplington, Ia.—A warehouse, 18 x 42 ft., constructed with steel reinforcements and adjoining the elevator driveway, has been completed for the Piper Grain & Milling Co. S. L. Dilly is local manager.

Dysart, Ia.—Herman Schroeder has sold his grain business here to R. S. and W. E. Whitney of Aurelia, who took possession July 15. Mr. Schroeder will continue with his seed corn agency and ice business.

Vancleve, Ia.—The E. O. Welp Grain Co. has installed a new scale at its elevator and the dump is being rebuilt to accommodate the larger trucks. An entirely new approach to the elevator was recently completed.

Grinnell, Ia.—A. E. Maron, former manager of the Farmer Co-operative Grain & Seed Co. of Lamoni, is manager of the Grinnell Grain Co.'s plant. Mr. Maron was with the Leon Feed & Produce Co. for several years. He has moved his family from Leon to Grinnell.

Florenceville (Harmony, Minn., p. o.), Ia.—The old Florenceville mill, built about 68 years ago, on the Upper Iowa river, has been sold to Cassius Croxton, who is tearing it down, the material to be used elsewhere.

The Quaker Oats Co. has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the painting of its elevators at the following points: Meriden, Latimer, Gillett Grove, Alta, Stanhope, Washta and Renwick, Ia. The work is being done at this time.

Sergeant Bluffs, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is making major improvements in its plant. New equipment includes Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belt, Calumet Super Capacity Cups, and a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with Fairbanks-Morse motor.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—J. A. Williams, attorney and receiver of the Georgie Porgie Co., cereal manufacturers, reported to the court July 14 a loss of \$6,919 for the year ending Apr. 30. Gross profits are listed at \$22,944; selling expenses at \$19,740; administrative expense, \$8,338.—A. G. T.

Cromwell, Ia.—Gault Bros. elevator, operated here for the last 50 years, has been bot by Gus Kilgore, employed by Gault Bros. for 25 years, from David Gault, surviving member of the two brothers' firm, who has retired, and will be operated by Mr. Kilgore in the future under his own name.

Everly, Ia.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co. has installed a new electric power driven hammer grinder and mixer in its local plant. On July 1, the Hunting-Randall Co. changed its name to the Hunting Elvtr. Co. and is now continuing under that name with T. E. Linnihan remaining as manager.

Blanchard, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator of Blanchard, incorporated; to sell, buy and handle farm products, operate a feed mill and act as general commission house. Capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, W. S. Douthirt, W. H. Huston, Fred Jewett, T. A. Edwards and C. W. Johnson.

Dysart, Ia.—Nicholas Hansen, office man and bookkeeper for the Tama-Benton Grain Co. for the last 25 years, has been named manager of the elevator, succeeding the late H. P. Jensen, aged 84 years. An account of Mr. Jensen's injury resulting from stepping on a nail at his home, was contained in the July 7 issue of the Journals.

Burchinal, Ia.—Fire which started in the engine room destroyed the Farmers Incorp. Co-op. Society's plant July 11. It contained 125 bus. of grain, a considerable stock of oil, grease, paint, twine and hardware. The loss was estimated at \$5,000, mostly covered by insurance. Mervin Wood is manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Eldridge, Ia.—Albert Hamman, mgr. of the Eldridge Co-operative Co., recently had a narrow escape at the elevator. While cranking his engine his shirt sleeve caught in a set screw on a shaft and tore off nearly half his shirt, with only a slight injury resulting. Needless to say, a guard has been fashioned before any other accidents are caused by it.—Art Torkelson.

Royal, Ia.—The new 30,000-bu. elevator of the Hale Grain Co. has been completed and is now in operation. The plant contains 16 bins. A Winters Head Drive was installed on the main leg and a Carter Cleaner and a grader were placed on the work floor. The whole building was covered with galvanized iron and a large driveway provided. The Hale Grain Co., operating a line of elevators in this territory, has its headquarters here. The new building was constructed by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Laurens, Ia.—Thieves broke into the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. plant here early the morning of July 11, escaping with 35 50-lb. bales of binder twine. A \$100 reward is offered for information leading to the arrest of the culprits.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Crowell Elvtr. Co., Omaha, has taken a three-year lease on the Rock Island railroad elevator for a terminal elevator. Arvid Anderson, who has been with the company 38 years, will be superintendent.

Hanlontown, Ia.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers' Elevator Co., Sam Swartz was hired for another year as manager and the directors elected W. D. Hurd pres.; N. L. Storre, vice-pres., and Oscar Elvesather, sec'y-treas.—L. A. G.

Sioux City, Ia.—S. A. McMaster of McMaster & Lenoir fell down a shaft in his elevator at Hornick, Ia., recently, suffering a broken pelvis and other injuries. He is now confined to a local hospital.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—Charged with converting 1,452 bus. of wheat belonging to Mrs. Gertrude Beckley of Missouri Valley to his own use, and arrested July 9 charged with embezzlement as bailee, J. C. Motz, local grain elevator operator, was released under \$1,000 bond, his preliminary hearing set for July 19 before J. M. Davis, justice of the peace.

Walcott, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently completed a new tin-covered frame garage with fire-proof roofing, 34 x 28 ft., equipped with expensive patented overhead doors. Recently the company completed its new warehouse addition, the combined improvements costing \$2,200. Present plans call for a concrete garage floor this fall. Ben P. Paustian is manager.

Beaman, Ia.—The Beaman Elvtr. Co. has filed charges of embezzlement against its former manager, Walter Goos, of Marshalltown, who was arrested July 12 on the charge. He was released on \$1,000 bond. Mr. Goos was manager of the Beaman elevator for 11 years prior to March 11, 1938, when his connection with the company was severed. An audit of the books is said to have revealed a shortage of approximately \$2,000, and failing to make restitution when requested to do so the filed charge followed. E. G. Elliott is now manager of the elevator.

Reinbeck, Ia.—Ray Sargent has settled with those who charged him with embezzlement a few months back, and the charge against him has been dismissed. For a number of years, Mr. Sargent was manager of the Farmers Union Shipping Ass'n elevator here and in this capacity shipped stock for members of the ass'n, received payment for same, and paid the owners of the stock. Members of the ass'n charged he kept a commission out of some of the shipments without their knowledge, and checking up, found he had withheld between \$800 and \$1,000 of money he received from stock shipments that belonged to other members of the ass'n for whom the shipments were made. His arrest followed.

## KANSAS

Mankato, Kan.—O. E. Loomis & Son recently opened a grain business here.

Arnold, Kan.—Davis-Hunt Grain Co. on June 3 sustained windstorm damages.



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Campus (Oakley p. o.), Kan.—Ed. Owings is in charge of the Robinson Elevator here.

Herington, Kan.—The Herington Grain Co. has installed a new air lift at its elevator.

Paradise, Kan.—Glen Booth will manage the Farmers Elevator here, opened for this harvest.

Ulysses, Kan.—Don Purcell has reopened the Gano Elevator here and will be in charge of it this summer.

Ellis, Kans.—Albert M. Pfeifer of Hays is new manager at the Farmers Belt Co-operative Elvtr. elevator.

Allen, Kan.—The Allen Elevator has installed a new electric truck dump, with 5-h.p. motor, and made other improvements.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Salina Terminal Elvtrs. Co. has leased the Holyrood Mill elevator from the owner, Ben Yoho, of Shady Bend.

Colby, Kan.—B. C. Christopher & Co. has reopened its local private wire office, effective July 1. W. F. Wade is manager.

Marion, Kans.—The Marion Co-op. Equity Exchange is equipping its elevator with new Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belting.

Oronoke (Dellvale p. o.), Kan.—“Curly” Madden is in charge of the Oronoke Grain Co.'s elevator, which has been opened for the grain buying season.

Russell, Kan.—J. P. Lasure is entering on his 26th year as manager of the Poor Grain Co. and his 45th year in the grain and milling business here.—I. D. A.

Natoma, Kan.—A new chute has been installed at the Morrison Grain Co.'s elevator, preparatory to handling the new wheat crop. W. T. Weaverling is manager.

Sanford, Kan.—The Wolf Milling Co. of Ellinwood has bot the S. A. Arnold elevator. Cecil Smith of Larned will be manager. The plant was sold at public auction June 1.

Mingo, Kan.—C. D. Clark & Son have bot the 15,000-bu. Mingo elevator and have made extensive repairs. Earl Howard will manage the elevator, assisted by “Red” Misner.

Bogue, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. has rebuilt the elevator head and legs; a new distributor has been installed with steel spouting to all bins. Contract was let to Ben Munson & Sons.

Woodston, Kan.—Hart Lumber & Grain Co. (headquarters Randall) has purchased the Woodston Grain Co. elevator, taking charge June 7, and making Dale L. Buckland local manager.

Linn, Kan.—Earl Cozine has succeeded Chester Lehman as bookkeeper at the Linn Co-op. Exchange. Mr. Lehman is now manager of the Elk Creek, Neb., elevator of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co.

Dighton, Kan.—I. M. Tuggle has been appointed manager of the Gano Grain Co. elevator here. He has been with the Gano company 25 years, having been manager of the elevators in Baca county for the last 10 years.

Beaver, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co. recently installed a new boot with all new spouts in the elevator pit; a new work-floor was laid and grating placed over the dump sinks. Contract was let to Ben Munson & Sons.

Russell, Kan.—John Hutchings of Salina is wheat buyer for the Russell Milling Co. He formerly was associated with Wolcott & Lincoln Grain Co. of Salina. Frank M. Ross of Grand Island, Neb., is the new manager.

Gorham, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. has installed a new compressor driven by a 2-h.p. motor, a new Ehram Distributor with steel spouting to all bins; grating was also installed over the dump sinks. Work was done by Ben Munson & Sons.

Penokee, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. recently iron-clad the cupola of its elevator and covered all roofs with standing seam roofing; a new leg belt 9 inches wide, with 8 x 5-inch Calumet Buckets spaced 8-inch centers has been installed. Work done by Ben Munson & Sons.

Tampa, Kan.—The Tampa Co-operative Ass'n's elevator was damaged recently by fire.

Washington, Kan.—The Emmons elevator, purchased recently by the Woolman Grain Co., has been remodeled and put in first-class running condition. I. E. Woolman is owner and operator.

Silver Lake, Kan.—Marvin Berry took over active management of the Berry Grain Co. elevators here and at Kiro on June 20, taking the place left vacant by his brother, Emmett Berry, who opened the Patrick E. Berry Seed Co., wholesale seed house, in Topeka, earlier in the month.

Marion, Kan.—Dave N. Ehrlich has installed a new Kewanee Air Lift, added about 2,000 bus. of additional storage facilities by a new addition just completed, extended its runway and installed tire inflation equipment for the convenience of truck customers at his Red elevator on the Rock Island.

Acres, Kan.—The Acres Elevator, formerly operated by the Farmers National Grain Co., has been leased by the Bowersock Mills & Elvtr. Co. and is in operation with D. L. Lundsford of Acres as manager. The company owns and operates a number of elevators in Kansas, among them plants at Wilmore and Ashland.

Edna, Kan.—Walter McNeal of the W. & M. Mills has bot from Mrs. Ellen Carlton, administratrix of the estate of her husband, the late Judge Carlton, the grain office, scale and granaries standing on the Missouri-Pacific right-of-way, south of the tracks. At a later date the office and building adjoining will be razed and the best lumber used in the construction of a more substantial granary.

Hutchinson, Kan.—New members recently enrolled in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Stull Grain Co., Palco; Hall Grain Co., Dodge City; Coop. Gr. Dirs. Union, Sublette; E. F. Madden, Hays; Far. Un. Elvtr. Co., Oakley; Stafford Co. Fl. Mills, Hudson; Isely Lumber Co., Shallow Water; Green Grain Co., Thayer; Riffe Bros., Copeland; Hewes Grain Co., Charleston; Stewart's Grain Co., Grainfield; L. E. Gridley Gr. Co., Oakley; H. W. McDaniel, Adamsville; J. S. Hamilton, Argonia—J. F. Moyer, sec'y.

Natrona (Preston p. o.), Kan.—The Natrona Elevator, 15,000-bu. capacity, bot in June by W. S. (Pat) Grier of Cairo, from J. V. Harkrader of Pratt, burned June 28. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Charles Hoeme, employed at the elevator, who, with the manager, John Tritsch, fought ineffectually to control the blaze until help arrived. Available water was lacking. Insurance covered the building but the wheat was uninsured. Approximately two-thirds of the 10,000 bus. of grain stored was new wheat. A portion can be salvaged. The elevator will be rebuilt.

## KENTUCKY

Winchester, Ky.—H. H. Wheeler of Ashland, pres. of the Sandy Valley Grocery Co., has bot the Winchester Roller Mills property here at an auction.

Sebree, Ky.—A windstorm on July 11 damaged property of the following: Star Roller Mills, owned by J. R. Bandy of Cloverport; W. C. Boyle, Henderson; Chas. Brocker & Co., Owensboro; and the Sebree Milling Co. of Sebree.

Louisville, Ky.—The Taylor Feed & Grain Co. has moved here into its new location on Vine St., from Jeffersontown, Ky. The company has remodeled its own large building across the L. & N. tracks from Ballard Mills, building a large truck loading platform to take care of its trade. C. H. Hunter is sales manager for the firm.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The drying facilities of the New Orleans public grain elevator will be doubled probably before the end of the year at a cost of about \$100,000. Two new drying units with a capacity of 35,000 bus., duplicating the pair of driers presently in use, will give the elevator 70,000 bus. of grain capacity per day.

## MARYLAND

Elkton, Md.—Geo. W. Biles & Co. have purchased a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

## MICHIGAN

Yale, Mich.—The old S. O. Welch Grist Mill, used as a warehouse in late years, has been torn down.

Olivet, Mich.—The Olivet grist mill, pioneer landmark, has been torn down and the site used for an oil station.

Lake Odessa, Mich.—Smith Bros. & Velde Co. is equipping its elevator with new Howell Steel Grain Spouting.

Twining, Mich.—The plant of the Chatfield Bean & Grain Co. was damaged by fire of undetermined origin on July 11.

Minden City, Mich.—The Ruth Lumber Yard, formerly owned by the Bad Axe Grain Co., has been acquired by the L. H. Riedel Lumber Yard.

Kingston, Mich.—Arvin Wingert is now manager of the Kingston Elevator following the resignation of Frank Weldon after 22 years service.

Romeo, Mich.—Thieves forced an entrance to the Knust Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s office the night of July 13, smashed the combination off the safe, but found no money there.

Vassar, Mich.—Hart Bros. elevator is constructing a large pit capable of holding 250 bus. of grain for the handling of loose grain. Floyd Waterman is manager of the plant.

Fowler, Mich.—The Fowler Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is moving its buildings from the south side to the north side of the Grand Trunk right of way where a part of their buildings were already located.

Vernon, Mich.—Burglars broke open the safe in the Vernon Elvtr. Co. elevator early July 17 and escaped with about \$325, mostly in cash. Entrance was gained by breaking a window. Benjamin Long is manager.

Westphalia, Mich.—The Westphalia Milling Co. plant has added new bins, greatly increasing its capacity. The company's office was entered by thieves early the morning of July 10, the safe blown open, and about \$12 in cash taken.

Richville, Mich.—Richard Hoerlein is constructing a new up-to-date elevator and feed grinding plant here. All equipment will be driven by fully enclosed motors and the plant will be equipped with anti-friction bearings thruout.

Caro, Mich.—Recent improvements in the Michigan Bean Co. elevator include a Nickle Two-roll Crusher with variable flow control, which feeds ear corn and small grain to the hammer mill. A 3-h.p. motor drives the crusher.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Fred Zinn, vice-pres. of A. K. Zinn & Co., obtained federal licenses for the A. K. Zinn elevator and the Transit Warehouse Corp. warehouse for federal loan grain storage under the “ever-normal granary” plan.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—Joe Miller is putting the Spicerville grist mill back into operation after remodeling and installing new machinery. When the mill resumes operations it will feature old time buckwheat flour as one of its products.

Caseville, Mich.—The Wallace & Morley elevator is being remodeled to improve its feed grinding department. New machinery will include a Big Chief Hammer Mill with a Nickle Crusher-Feeder and a magnetic separator built into the unit. An 1800 r.p.m. motor, direct connected to the mill shaft, will drive the unit.

Pigeon, Mich.—The Co-operative Elvtr. & Milling Co. is remodeling its feed grinding department. To simplify the installation, they are moving their hammer mill into the basement, and installing a Nickle Two-Roll Crusher to feed it. This will enable them to produce uniform dairy feed mixtures, containing cob meal, without a feed mixer. A new 60-h.p. motor will drive both grinder and crusher. Henry Claubsch is manager.

## MINNESOTA

Balaton, Minn.—Paul W. Giese reported windstorm damages sustained July 9.

Morton, Minn.—Ed Knadle of Dawson is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

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Lynd, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has equipped its plant with Calumet Super Capacity Buckets.

Lucon, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has had a new roof put on its elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Alvarado, Minn.—The Alvarado Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. will remodel its elevator office this year.

Manyaska (Welcome p. o.), Minn.—Hubbard & Palmer Co. has installed a new Howell Direct Spout in its elevator.

Perley, Minn.—M. A. Larson, manager and treas. of the Lee Elevtr. Co. elevator here for 18 years, has resigned.

Donaldson, Minn.—The Farmers Grain Co. is increasing its elevating capacity with the installation of Calumet Cups.

Motley, Minn.—The warehouse of A. J. Cairns and S. E. Janski was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on July 15.

Russell, Minn.—The Farmers Independent Elevtr. Co. reported windstorm damages sustained at its plant on June 28.

Ghent, Minn.—Leo Hoffman of Minneapolis is the new manager of the National Atlas Elevator here, succeeding Milton Heidelberger.

Chokio, Minn.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. is building a new driveway and making other repairs for the National Atlas Elevators here.

Lake Park, Minn.—The Monarch Elevtr. Co.'s local plant is being given a new foundation, new siding and roofing as well as a coat of paint.

Bemidji, Minn.—W. H. Cook, formerly of Perham, Minn., is manager of the International Milling Co. elevator, succeeding John Nielsen, who resigned.

Madelia, Minn.—Hubbard & Palmer Co. property was damaged during a recent windstorm at its local property and also at its plant at Vernon Center.

Kennedy, Minn.—Reynold Johnson was named manager of the Kennedy Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s plant, succeeding the late Victor Carlson, manager since 1928.

Alberta, Minn.—Tom Holslin, manager of the Equity Elevtr. Co.'s local plant for the past 18 years, has resigned. Succeeding him is A. O. Floren of Hancock.

Faribault, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. of Northfield is considering building a new elevator plant at Faribault. Theo. C. Tschann is manager of the company.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The Monarch Elevtr. Co. has installed two new legs, a pan and made other general repairs at its local elevator, work being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Annandale, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. at this station has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for iron cladding its elevator warehouse and other buildings.

Jackson, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has equipped its plant for fast grain handling with the installation of Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belting and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Hanska, Minn.—A new Jacobson Hammer Mill with a drag feed is being put in as an added equipment to the Eagle Roller Mill Co. at this station. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Le Sueur, Minn.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has completed installation of a new 20-ton, 26 ft. platform scale, replacing a 14 ft. 10-ton scale. The new scale has been completely housed in a new building.

Belgrade, Minn.—The new warehouse, office building, driveway and leg equipment has been completed at the Farmers & Merchants Co-operative Elevtr. Association's elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Lancaster, Minn.—J. O. Fossen, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co., has purchased an elevator at Chaffee, N. D., and will move there as soon as a manager is appointed for the Farmers Elevator here.

Alvarado, Minn.—The Independent Elevtr. Co. has completed the installation of a new 20-ton scale, construction of a new driveway, re-siding its elevator, and other repairs, work being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Bird Island, Minn.—The FCA advertised to receive bids until 12 o'clock noon July 26 for the sale of the Renville County Farmers Union Elevator, 14,000 bus. capacity, together with appurtenant buildings, machinery and equipment.

Stillwater, Minn.—The Commander Elevtr. Co. has completed its new office and feed warehouse. The old mill building of the elevator was torn down; the new office was built as an addition to the present building, while the warehouse is a separate structure. W. F. Foss is manager.

Argyle, Minn.—The McCate Bros. Grain Co. has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new 30,000-bus. annex to be built adjacent to its present elevator here. The annex will be fitted with receiving and weighing-out scales, a direct spout and leg equipment.

Argyle, Minn.—The Argyle Co-operative Warehouse Ass'n has installed new legs in its elevator, including Howell Ball Bearing Boots, Clow Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drives and Fairbanks-Morse Motors, Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belting and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Hazel Run, Minn.—The Hazel Run Produce has purchased the Pacific elevator which will take care of the grain in the busy season. The Pacific coal sheds were also procured and they will be rebuilt for corn cribs. The company is equipping its plant with Calumet Super Capacity Elevator Cups. Glen Diggins is manager of the plant.

Duluth, Minn.—The Hixon-Gannon Co. Inc., Minneapolis, has opened a branch office in Duluth, with Frank C. Tenney as manager. Charles S. Hixon, pres. of the firm, was here recently in connection with the opening. Mr. Tenney was associated with the Tenney Co., from 1914 to 1936 when it was consolidated with the Hixon-Gannon Co.—F.G.C.

Granite Falls, Minn.—The Minnesota Falls elevator which has been undergoing a modernization program for the last 11 months when A. T. McNabb purchased it, has been converted into an up-to-date plant. A new belt and cups, a Fairbanks Scale have been installed, the buildings given a coat of aluminum paint, and as a finishing touch to the grounds, flower gardens flank the approach to the elevator.

Slayton, Minn.—The Monarch Elevtr. Co., one of the line of Heffelfinger elevators, will double its capacity in the near future. Work was started recently on the construction of a new unit to be 27 x 28 ft. in size and with 30 ft. posts. The new unit will be west of the present elevator, but will be entirely independent of the old plant. It will be equipped with the most up-to-date elevating machinery and will have its own scale, etc. Elmer Raft is supervising the construction.

Duluth, Minn.—John A. Mull, manager of the Central Elevtrs. division of F. H. Peavey & Co., has made application for membership in the Duluth Board of Trade. Membership of Sam Hoover, deceased, has been posted for transfer to Albert Solberk, Duluth, associated with the Hoover Grain Co. Membership in the name of Walter Jernberg, Duluth, with the Occident Terminal division of the Russell Miller Milling Co., also posted for transfer to C. H. Hughes, same company, Duluth.—F.G.C.

Cambridge, Minn.—The Farmers Wholesale Co. branch of Cambridge was recently taken over by the Cambridge Feed & Mill Co., under the proprietorship of H. C. Roth. Mr. Roth operated the Farmers Wholesale Co. here for the past four years.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Marketing Ass'n has announced the completion of the new 35,000 bus. annex to its existing elevator. The annex was built on reinforced concrete slab foundation and of cribbed construction containing 9 bins, all of which are hoppers. It is covered with 26 gauge galvanized corrugated elevator plates and 26 gauge standing seam roofing. The annex is equipped with belt conveyors driven by direct connected back-gear motors, both to and from the elevator, and is also equipped with bin alarm system to prevent the overflowing of bins. At the same time, a new Double Gerber Distributor and steel spouting were installed in the main elevator and the present office was moved and set on a concrete foundation with full basement. The officers of the company are H. F. Skyberg, pres.; Paul Johnson, sec'y, and J. W. Elvegard, mgr. The work was done by the Hogenson Const. Co.

Bellingham, Minn.—The local Monarch Elevtr. Co. elevator has resumed operations after being closed for some time while being brought up-to-date by needed repairs and improvements. The entire structure was covered with galvanized iron and re-roofed and the old foundation replaced. The office was remodeled and moved closer and is now connected directly with the new driveway, which is larger and more convenient. Five coal bins with 400 tons capacity have been added. In the elevator a new manlift has been installed, new motors added, and the cupola has been built up five feet. A new addition added increases the elevator's capacity from 20,000 bus. to 36,000 bus. and installation of new legs and cups has increased the plant's capacity to 1,500 bus. per hour. A new seed cleaner, disc style, with 400 bus. an hour capacity, has been installed and the plant has been rewired thruout. O. A. Solvik is manager.

Nassau, Minn.—A grain elevator annex for the Nassau Farmers Elevtr. Co. has recently been completed by the Hogenson Const. Co. The annex is built on reinforced concrete slab foundation, is of cribbed construction and covered with 26 gauge galvanized elevator plates and standing seam roofing. The building is divided into 6 bins and has a total capacity of about 16,000 bus. At the same time this work was done, the cupola of the main elevator was raised to accommodate the installation of a new Double Gerber Distributor and the addition of another leg, with Strong-Scott Head-drive and Fairbanks-Morse motor. The additional height in the cupola provided sufficient pitch for a direct spout to a circular distributor in the top of the annex and the grain is returned from the annex with a 10 inch spiral conveyor, driven by direct connected back-gear motor. The officers of this company are: Harry Stevens, pres.; H. W. Wechsler, sec'y and mgr., and are to be complimented on their fine plant. The original elevator, feed mill and warehouses were built by the Hogenson Const. Co. in 1931.

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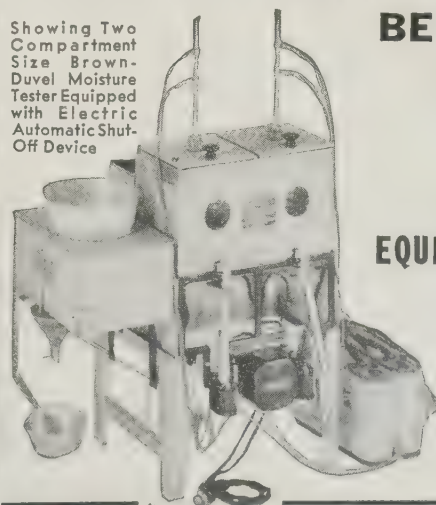
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St. Paul, Minn.—The St. Paul Terminal Elevator owned by the Farm Credit Administration has let contract to the Day Co. for the complete revamping and extension of the dust control system, which will include suction to all elevator legs, belt transfers, belt loaders and all other points of dust origin, thruout the house. Four Day Dual-Clone Collectors will be used.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Plans are being made for the construction of an addition to the Redwood Falls Eagle Roller Mill. E. A. Schulz is manager of the mill. The contract was let to T. E. Ibberson Co. The elevator will have 20,000 bus. capacity and will be iron clad. It will be erected on the plot just east of the present site. The building will contain 17 bins and the leg will elevate between 2,500 and 3,500 bus. of grain per hour. A 20-ton scale will be installed and a full basement of concrete slab is provided in the plans. F. A. Swoboda is pres. of the Mill company.

#### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Varnett Farold of Aurora, Ill., has purchased a membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Brooks Elvtr. Co., Inc., to deal in grains, etc. capital stock: 25,000 shares par value \$20 each; incorporators: J. R. Martin, G. Martin, Milkels Kane.

Cargill grain merchants held their fifth annual golf tournament July 14 at Minnesota Valley. There were many entries including several players from Duluth. Hub Owen was chairman, assisted by Sam Mahoney and Jack Mills.

Work has been started by McKenzie-Hague Co. on the reconstruction of the Fleischmann Malting Co. elevator badly damaged by dust explosion Mar. 22. The work will include construction of a new work house 40 x 40 x 152 ft. which will be equipped with 2 malt legs with 3,000 bus. per hour capacity, 2 barley legs of 4,500 per hour capacity and one jack leg to re-elevate grain to the new 3-unit barley graders. All legs will be equipped with Calumet Cups. A new concrete roof will be built over the gallery; 4 new bin bottoms will be built, and all damage to the tanks will be repaired.

Construction of the new 32x56x196 ft. work house for the Delmar Elevator of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. is rapidly nearing completion. Half way up are two cleaner floors. Track shed will have two receiving pits and two car loading spouts. Other equipment included in the house will be two 17,000 per hour legs with Calumet Cups, two Fairbanks Hopper Scales, two No. 11 separators. A gallery 150 ft. long equipped with one belt will be built 100 feet above the ground to handle grain from the new work house to the adjoining concrete tanks. A tunnel with one belt will handle grain from the tanks to the work house. The drier building will be completely rehabilitated. McKenzie-Hague Co. is doing the work. Contract for a dust control system has been let to the Day Co.

Frank A. Hubbs, for 12 years with Bartlett Frazier Co. and 4 years with Wm. Dalrymple Co., has become associated with the new East Grain Co. and will have charge of the consignment department. Mr. Hubbs is well known in this territory and his many friends will be pleased to know of his new connection.

#### MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—Saxony Mills, reported wind-storm damages sustained July 7.

Maitland, Mo.—The Farmers Coal & Grain Co. is equipping its elevator with Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Versailles, Mo.—The Versailles Flour, Feed & Produce Co. is again operating the Morgan County Elevator.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—The Pattonsburg Grain & Produce Co. has installed a grain loader driven by electric motor.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—Cleo Perry is calling on the grain trade in northwest Missouri in the interest of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Webster Groves, Mo.—L. D. Bridge has installed a No. 1 Vertical Feed Mixer and other machinery purchased from the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Barnard, Mo.—The Bowles Grain Co., E. A. Bowles, mgr., has opened an office in the Farmers Elvtr. Co. building and will buy grain. Mr. Bowles has provided a dump to handle any grain.

Columbia, Mo.—The Columbia Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was threatened by fire when a motor on the top floor caught fire from a short, recently. Damage was confined to the motor and belt.—P.J.P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Nutrena Mills, Inc., opened a wholesale and retail warehouse near the stockyards recently. The company leased the warehouse formerly occupied by the Nixon Feed Co., securing Bill Metz as manager.

Sarcoixie, Mo.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the old Boyd mill July 11. George Moore has operated the mill for the last four years. Damage was estimated at approximately \$10,000, with the building partially covered by insurance.

Glasgow, Mo.—The Glasgow Co-operative Ass'n, managed by Charles Brucks, has under construction a structural steel loading gallery, spanning the 175-ft. distance between its 40,000-bu. iron-clad elevator and the Missouri river, at a level 30 ft. above the ground. This gallery, 5½ ft. wide by 6 ft. high, incloses a 20-inch conveyor belt for pouring grain into a barge loading spout, and is expected to be completed in time to load barges by Aug. 1. The gallery was designed by Horner & Wyatt.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The St. Joseph Grain Exchange is preparing a new radio broadcasting schedule card, which will be furnished to dealers on request. An 8½ x 11 card will supplement the smaller size which has been issued for a number of years.

Hamilton, Mo.—The Green Co. elevator, after being rebuilt and brot up-to-date in every respect, has been opened for business. Electric motors have been installed. Martin Abrahams is manager of the Green elevators in this section.

St. Joseph, Mo.—R. C. Chittenden of Graf, Neb., was recently elected to membership in the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. Richard A. Wood, of Goffe & Carkener, Inc., Kansas City, has filed application for membership in the Exchange, on a transfer of membership formerly held by E. J. Price.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Continental Grain Co., who recently bot the Hall Milling Co. property with a modern 500,000-bu. elevator, has leased the Terminal elevator with approximately 100,000-bu. capacity, formerly operated by the Farmers National Grain Corp. The Continental company also operates the 4,000,000-bu. Mo. Pac. elevator.

Tarkio, Mo.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. of St. Joseph has completed re-conditioning of the Tarkio elevator and the installation of new machinery. E. L. Knapp, formerly of Dodge City, Kan., is in charge. Mr. Knapp managed a mill and elevator for Rhinehart Bros. Supply Co. in Dodge City. The local elevator will be operated as a grain buying station and a complete stock of feeds will be kept on hand.

Tipton, Mo.—The Tipton elevator has been purchased by William Veulemans & Sons from the Dannen Grain & Milling Co. of St. Joseph, taking possession July 1. The new owners will handle the Tipton elevator in conjunction with the Syracuse elevator, the local plant being in charge of Andy J. Knipp. E. E. Michaelis, who managed the elevator for the Dannen Grain & Milling Co., will continue to reside in Tipton, handling local grain business for that company.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

O. B. Pecha has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

C. J. Gundelfinger, local feed and grain broker, has been made manager of the new Kansas City branch office for Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., which opened in the Board of Trade Bldg. July 18, to do a general grain and feed business.

Following the dissolution of the Mid-Continent Grain Co., H. J. Smith, organizer, and its pres. for the last 15 years, has organized the Southwestern Grain Co., of which he will be the head. John Stark, formerly sec'y-treas. of the Mid-Continent Co., has formed a new corporation and will operate as the Mid-Continent Grain Co. He will be pres. of the concern and will retain the present personnel, besides continuing operation of the Mid-Continent Elevator, a 750,000-bu. house owned by the Alton Railroad. Mr. Smith will continue operation of two country elevators, and will also specialize in futures contracts.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade voted July 22 on an amendment to rules permitting No. 1 dark, hard or yellow hard wheat to be delivered on future contracts at a premium of 1c over No. 2, the regular contract grade, to broaden the usefulness of the market. The section of the rules permitting No. 3 hard wheat to be delivered at a reduction of 3c from No. 2 remains in force. Recently, directors of the exchange considered and disapproved a suggestion that No. 2 red wheat be made deliverable at a discount of 2c from No. 2 hard. The members adopted the rule on No. 1 hard wheat future contracts by a vote of 94 for to 2 against.

Kansas City, Kan.—Despite the fact that the installation of new machinery and equipment to "complete" the river-rail grain terminal, under lease by Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., was planned for in the original setup arrangements of the plant between the city and P.W.A. and then was eliminated to cut costs, the latter, thru its Fort Worth, Tex., office, has advised the city no grant money will be retrieved on the expenditure, advising it was "not a part of the original plans." The sum \$15,000, was taken from the city's funds used to co-operate with WPA projects. Failure to obtain any return thru a grant reduces by that amount the available funds to promote relief work.

## GOODRICH BROS. CO.

### ELEVATOR

Winchester, Ind.

is equipped with a

## HESS

Automatic, Oil Burning

Direct Heat

DRIER AND COOLER

They're Profit Makers

HESS WARMING AND  
VENTILATING CO.

1211 SO. WESTERN AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



GOODRICH BROS. CO. ELEVATOR  
WINCHESTER, IND.



Louis A. Arcentales, of L. A. Arcentales & Co., and Miss Flora Sexton, associated with him in the grain and flour exporting business here, were married July 8.

## MONTANA

Wibaux, Mont.—Wibaux Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s plant was damaged by wind recently.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Ass'n. is installing a Howell Distributing System with steel spouting thruout.

Circle, Mont.—It is reported that the International Elevator will reopen for business after having been closed for the last four years.

Circle, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is installing a Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with Fairbanks-Morse motor at its local plant.

Hamilton, Mont.—E. F. Lockridge, former Ravalli county sheriff, and his brother, Dayton C. Lockridge, have become partners in the feed mill business.

Molt, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its grain receiving facilities with the installation of a Winters Auxiliary Type Pneumatic Truck Lift.

Geraldine, Mont.—Ervin F. Roberts of Big Sandy is manager of the Greeley Elvtr. Co. elevator, which he is putting in first-class shape for the season's business.

Hinsdale, Mont.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis is installing 20-ton Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Dump Scales in its elevators at Hinsdale, Glasgow and Redstone, Montana.

Froid, Mont.—L. A. Bahn will have charge of the International Elevator here this year, returning here from Fallon, Mont., where he had charge of an elevator during the last season.

Conrad, Mont.—N. E. Norman, formerly of North Dakota, is new manager of the Greely Elevator here, succeeding R. R. Corry, who resigned after 20 years' service with the company.

Denton, Mont.—A new Strong Scott 68-inch dump, together with a new 7½-h.p. G. E. Motor and head drive, has been installed at the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. plant by Victor Const'n Co.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The Wolf Point Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n elevator is being put in first-class condition to handle this year's crop. Equipment is being completely overhauled and a new scale installed.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant was recently overhauled, repairs including new drives for heads, new motor drive for annex, and a dust eliminating system installed, Victor Const'n Co. having the contract.

Buffalo, Mont.—General overhauling of the International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, including re-nailing of siding, roof repairs, new direct spout and extensive repairs to the driveway and approach, is being done by the Victor Construction Co.

Brady, Mont.—A new 2,000-bu. shipping leg, including 7½-h.p. G. E. Motor with Strong Scott Head Drive, ball-bearing boot, and equipped with 11 x 6 D P Superior Buckets, is being installed by the Victor Const'n Co. in the Equity Co-operative Co. elevator.

Columbus, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s double elevator is being extensively overhauled by the Victor Const'n Co. Repairs include the raising of elevator No. 1 for new foundation and replacement piers; installation of a new Strong Scott 76-inch Truck Lift in the 26-ft. scale; new grates 8 ft. wide; general overhaul of legs, and repairs to driveway and pits.

Helena, Mont.—The Farmers Union Terminal Grain Ass'n, organized under the laws of the state of Minnesota, to carry on a general agricultural business, filed articles of incorporation here recently. Capital stock, \$305,000; capital invested in the state of Montana totals \$1,500. Officers are D. L. O'Connor, North Dakota; C. C. Talbott, North Dakota; C. B. Horsford, Wolf Point; W. J. Maddock, North Dakota.

## NEBRASKA

Sargent, Neb.—The W. T. Barstow Grain Co. elevator has been opened for the season.

Cedar Bluffs, Neb.—Tom Gaughen succeeded Henry Lubker as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator here.

Emerson, Neb.—The Crowell Elvtr. Co. installed a new 20-ton 34 x 9 ft. Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale.

Belgrade, Neb.—Our property has been disposed of and we are no longer in the business. —Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Falls City, Neb.—The Falls City Milling Co. has been granted a public warehouse license, bond for the licensee set at \$5,000.

Springranch, Neb.—The Hinds Grain Co. sold its elevator and coal business to Herbeck Grain Co., who took immediate possession.

Fullerton, Neb.—E. E. Agnew has leased the Reimers Elevator and is maintaining offices at both the elevator and his feed store.

Clay Center, Neb.—A new grinding room has been constructed at the Hart Elevator, bin room increased and the driveway enlarged.

Crete, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is improving its elevators with the installation of a new Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belt.

Callaway, Neb.—J. J. Lewis, of Hastings, has opened the old Callaway Elevator, to be known as the Custer County Grain & Supply Co.

Nickerson, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. was destroyed by fire July 14, and with it 2,000 bus. of grain. The structure will be rebuilt.

York, Neb.—The York Mill & Elvtr. Co. has let a contract for construction of bins for storage of 15,000 bus. of grain at its local elevator.

Crofton, Neb.—P. T. Malone opened the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. elevator here July 11, after it had been closed for several months.

Kearney, Neb.—The West Central Co-operative Ass'n installed a new 20-ton Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Scale with a 34 x 9 ft. platform.

Stuart, Neb.—The William Krotter Co. is constructing a 30,000-bu. grain elevator, consisting of two concrete cylindrical bins 20 ft. by 30 ft. high.

Bennet, Neb.—W. E. Munger, former manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., has accepted a position as manager of an Elwood elevator.

Elsie, Neb.—The Elsie Equity Merc. Exchange is installing a new Winters Pneumatic Truck Lift and Clow-Winter Direct Connected Geared Head Drive.

Elk Creek, Neb.—Chester Lehman, formerly with the Linn Co-op. Exchange at Linn, Kan., is new manager of the Dannen Grain & Milling Co.'s local elevator.

Snyder, Neb.—The Farmers Union Milling & Grain Co. has amended its articles of incorporation, changing its name to the Farmers Union Co-operative Grain Co.

Oreapolis (LaPlatte p. o.), Neb.—The Oreapolis Grain Co. has completed reconditioning of its elevator, installing electric equipment, and is ready for the arrival of new grain.

Crowell (Scribner p. o.), Neb.—Mark Wagers is re-opening the Crowell Elvtr. Co.'s plant for business, and is again in charge there. The elevator has been closed since Sept. 1, 1936.

Arnold, Neb.—The former Farmer Co-operative Elevator here has been opened for business by the Arnold Grain Co., under the management of C. L. Bartlett, formerly of Ault, Colo.

Trumbull, Neb.—The Hynes elevator, purchased recently by the Samuelson Grain Co., has been undergoing some extensive repairs. New equipment has been installed and a new office built.

Omaha, Neb.—Mrs. M. I. Dolphin, 51, wife of the pres. of the Dolphin-Jones Grain Co., and former pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange, passed away July 19 after an illness of several months.

**A**MERICA - land of new  
tomorrows - once constructive - now trying cross-lot cuts to fame and riches. Hard work and thrift too slow - - something for nothing - easy money - only a mirage. Success never cuts her rates - - her terms - hard work and honest effort - - the law of compensation - fixed and certain. Quicksands always dangerous. Only the hard straight road is safe - the Ten Commandments and Multiplication Table - basis of sane business and human betterment.

**LOWELL HOIT & CO.**

Cambridge, Neb.—The Gold Coin Milling Co., closed for more than a year, has started operations again with J. M. Beeghly, formerly manager of the Arapahoe (Neb.) Milling Co., in charge as manager.

Elwood, Neb.—William E. Munger, formerly of Bennet, is manager of the Westcentral Co-operative Grain Co. of Omaha, who has leased the Elwood Equity Exchange elevator, idle for the last two years.

Anslemo, Neb.—The Dickenson Elvtr. Co. elevator, formerly owned and operated by the late William Dickenson, has been opened for business by the John R. Jirdon Co., with Herbert Stevens as operator.

Blue Springs, Neb.—W. C. Thompson of Marysville, Kan., is the new manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Co.'s elevator, succeeding Mr. Welch, who resigned after four years' service with the company.

Fremont, Neb.—Blue prints for construction of a soybean plant here, with installation of modern machinery for extracting oil and preparation of soybean meal, have been drawn, and if present plans are realized, a modern plant sponsored by Fremont people will be erected here in the very near future.

Loomis, Neb.—L. L. and Wayne Yowell, of Holyoke, Colo., known as the Yowell Grain Co., recently bot and will operate the C. B. Seldomridge elevator here. They also purchased the Seldomridge elevator at Bertrand, Wayne Yowell taking charge of it. Both elevators will handle mill feed, flour, salt and coal.

North Bend, Neb.—After 15 years of continuous operation the North Side Feed Mill has discontinued custom grinding. Mr. Mersells, the owner, has closed the mill because of ill health. After a necessary period of rest he expects to re-open it, he stated, but in the meantime will continue to handle a full line of stock and poultry feeds.

Winside, Neb.—Needham Bros. elevator was sold recently to the Crowell Elvtr. Co. of Omaha, who own and operate the only other elevator here. A. J. Arends, manager of the Crowell Elvtr. Co.'s local plant, will be in charge of both elevators. C. E. and L. W. Needham, members of Needham Bros. firm, will retain their coal and feed business and will continue to buy some grain for feeding purposes only. They will also use their present office for weighing, etc. The elevator just sold has been operated by some member of the Needham family for over 50 years. Crowell Elvtr. Co., also a pioneer elevator company, has a line of 17 elevators in this section of the state.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited



Lincoln, Neb.—The Railway Commission has approved the following licenses to conduct grain warehouses: Samuelson Grain Co., Trumbull; Sass Brothers Grain Co., Chalco; Gene Binning, Dix; B. A. Dudden, Venango; Bladen Grain Co., Bladen; Grant Co-operative Exchange, Grant; Fred Steinheider, Goehner; Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Greenwood, and Gooch Milling & Elvtr. Co., Lincoln.

## NEW ENGLAND

Newfane, Vt.—The Old Red Grist Mill, built over 100 years ago, has been bot by Charles Grant, Hartford, Conn., who will remodel and operate it.

Somerworth, N. H.—Stock of the D. H. Grandin Milling Co. was destroyed by communicated fire July 12 that burned the feed warehouse used by the company.

Johnson, Vt.—An elevator leg in the feed mill of C. H. Stearns & Son Co. choked on June 28, causing the drive belt to slip on the pulley, with resultant fire.

## NEW YORK

Wolcott, N. Y.—Engleson & VanLiere sustained damage to its electrical equipment recently.

New York, N. Y.—Garnac Brokers, Inc., has changed its name to Garnac Grain Co. and increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—George W. Durant of the Buffalo office of the Continental Grain Co. has filed application for trading license on the Corn Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—The Manhattan Securities Exchange, the new market sponsored by the New York Produce Exchange, will operate here as a separate entity.

Phelps, N. Y.—Fire originating in a wooden barrel of paper sacks damaged the property of the Co-operative G. L. F. Holding Corp. on July 8. The fire was extinguished with first-aid equipment.

Pittsford, N. Y.—On July 5 an elevator bucket in the wheat elevator of the Victor Flour Mills, Inc., lodged and stopped the belt. The heat generated fused the sprinkler head and eleven bus. of wheat got wet.

New York, N. Y.—Produce Exchange recently elected the following to membership: Regular, Harry F. Day, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; associate, Samuel Fisher, Louis Dreyfus & Co. New York; Pandley Michel Salvage, J. P. Salvage & Co., Alexandria, Egypt.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo elevator interests and the special com'te appointed by the Board of Supervisors to delve into the operation of the state-owned grain elevator at Oswego are seeking a public hearing at Buffalo in an effort to force the state out of competition with local elevators. This season, the state-owned elevator has handled more grain than in any single season since its construction. Numerous cargoes that ordinarily would pass through Buffalo have been diverted to Oswego, curtailing the industry here. The chief desire of Buffalo elevator men is to have the state turn the elevator over to private interests and eliminate what they term "unfair competition."—G.E.T.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Steele, N. D.—The Occident Elevator here is being repaired and remodeled.

Newburg, N. D.—The Newburg Co-operative Elvtr. Co.'s property was damaged recently during a windstorm.

New England, N. D.—The Farmers Equity Exchange recently sustained windstorm damages at its local plant.

Devils Lake, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will hold its annual meeting here Feb. 7, 8 and 9.

Cavalier, N. D.—The National Atlas Elvtr. Co. has taken possession of the Cavalier Milling Co. elevator. Charles Schafer is manager.

Hettinger, N. D.—A tex rope slipped on a pulley in the elevator of L. V. Duncanson, causing a fire which did slight damage recently.

Powers Lake, N. D.—Gerald Holman, former manager of the National Atlas Elevator at Roth, is new manager of that company's local plant.

Fingal, N. D.—The Miller Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Fingal Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. P. H. Hones, manager of the Farmers elevator, is retiring.

Brocket, N. D.—The Brocket Grain Co. is equipping its elevator with new Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belting and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Cando, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing new Howell Boots and Heads also Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belt and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Hamar, N. D.—The Hamar Co-operative Elvtr. Co. changed the type of leg equipment and made repairs in its elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Fairdale, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is improving its plant with the installation of new Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belting and Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Portland, N. D.—The Portland Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of head drives and general repairs at its local plant.

Walhalla, N. D.—A new Strong-Scott Attrition Mill and other additions were added to the feed mill here operated by the International Elvtr. Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Additional storage bins, a new office building and warehouse was a part of the work which was done here for the National Atlas Elevators by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Forest River, N. D.—Peter H. Yon, 64, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, died July 16 from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. He had been in business here since 1912.

Niobe, N. D.—Tony Knapp, of Norma, will be in charge of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, opened here for the season. Several other elevators owned by the company are being opened.

Roth, N. D.—Gerald Holman, who has been manager of the National Atlas elevator here for the past year, has accepted the managership of an elevator for the same company at Powers Lake. Ben Nordmark will take over the local elevator.

Wildrose, N. D.—John Oien, of Corinth, will operate the Winter, Truesdell, Diercks elevator here, which is being opened again in preparation for the fall crop. Mr. Oien formerly operated the Farmers Elevator at Corinth. He has moved his family here.

Lisbon, N. D.—25,000 bus. of storage capacity has been added to the Monarch Elevator here when the old Andrews elevator was moved from its foundation and set up south of the original Monarch house. The old Andrews auxiliary bins and office will be wrecked and the coal sheds moved over to the Monarch plant.

Hampden, N. D.—Construction is nearing completion on a new 50,000 bus. elevator for the Hampden Farmers Elvtr. Co. The elevator is constructed on a reinforced concrete slab foundation. It is cribbed to a height of 60 ft. to the eaves and contains 21 bins, all except 6 of which are hoppers. The building is covered with 26 gauge elevator plates and standing seam roofing. The equipment consists of two elevator legs with Calumet Cups driven by Winter Universal Head-drives, with Fairbanks-Morse Motors. The existing 15-ton dial scale was re-installed in the new elevator. Other equipment consists of Strong-Scott 68-inch Air Lift, 8 bus. Richardson Automatic Scale, Gerber Double Distributor with steel spouting. Roller bearings are used thruout the entire house. The existing coal sheds were placed on new reinforced concrete slab foundations and other improvements were made on the existing buildings of the company. The contract for this work was let to the Hogenson Const'n Co. and the building is to be completed before the crop starts moving.

## OHIO

Jenera, O.—The Jenera Co-op. Ass'n has installed a Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

Cincinnati, O.—L. W. Fey, 74, for many years in the grain and hay business here, died July 3.

Pemberton, O.—Pemberton Farmers Exchange Ass'n has installed a No. 50 feed cutter and grinder.

Hillsboro, O.—The Ubiko Milling Co. has installed a Sidney Electric Truck Hoist at its local plant.

Perrysburg, O.—The Perrysburg Grain & Supply Co. has recently put a covering of metal sheathing on its elevator.

Catawba, O.—The W. H. Hodge Elevator has installed a Sidney Electric Truck Dump.

Findlay, O.—The Ohio Hay & Grain Co.'s three-story brick building was burned July 1. Loss, between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

Ney, O.—Ney Co-operative Grain Co. has purchased a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Williamstown, O.—The Williamstown Elevator, destroyed by fire last spring, has been rebuilt and is ready to receive wheat. Carl Kleisch is manager.

Arlington, O.—The Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co. has installed a Nickle Hammer Mill Feeder, driven with a 5-h.p. motor, ahead of its No. 50 Blue Streak Mill. A. J. Lippincott is manager.

Foraker, O.—The Foraker Farmers Exchange Elevator is being rushed to completion to be ready for the season's grain. The elevator has been rebuilt following a fire that destroyed it last winter.

Continental, O.—The Hartsburg Elevator has been opened for business with E. E. Kent as manager. New equipment has been installed. The elevator is owned by Carl Slosser, who also operates plants at Oakwood and Goodman.

Hartsburg (Oakwood p. o.), O.—Carl Slosser has reopened his local elevator after completely remodeling the house. Commemorating the occasion, a free motion picture entertainment was given and refreshments served the evening of July 6.

Tiffin, O.—Albert Horn, formerly manager of the Farmers Exchange Elevators at Bloomville, O., is in general charge of the Tiffin Farmers Exchange Co.'s B. & O. and Big Four grain elevators and seed house, recently bot from the Sneath-Cunningham Co.

Columbus, O.—The following are new members in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n: The Loy Mills, Brookville; Ray Latham, Unionville Center; Studebaker Elvtrs., New Carlisle; Hill Grain Co., Derby; Sunshine Feed Store, Washington C. H.; Ohio Alfalfa Meal Co., Napoleon; Lackey Grain Co., Toledo.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Findlay, O.—Installation of machinery in the new 36-ft. concrete elevator erected during the past year at the Kirk Milling Co. plant has been completed and wheat deliveries are now being received. During recent weeks a new concrete drive has been installed. Except for a new hand elevator for employees' use the building is constructed entirely of concrete and steel.

Fremont, O.—Renewed efforts have been made by firemen to stamp out the last vestiges of the fire, still smoldering in piles of hay following the burning of the Peoples Elevator several weeks ago. One hundred gallons of oil were poured on the debris in an effort to burn it away, but the hay was too damp to burn. Numerous complaints against stench from the smoldering hay had been received by the city council.

Arcanum, O.—V. E. Herter, Jr., is the new manager of the Delisle Elevator, following the resignation of N. J. Laughlin, who is now in similar business on a partnership basis in Cedarville. Mr. Herter is a son of V. E. Herter, Sr., who owns the elevator and comes to Arcanum from Charleston, W. Va., where he had been managing his father's feed store. The elder Mr. Herter has elevators at Charleston and Dayton, also.

Mount Victory, O.—R. B. Cougill and Everett Brugler have formed a partnership to be known as the Victory Elvtr. Co. and will operate the Mount Victory elevator, formerly owned by Sneath-Cunningham Co. of Tiffin and operated by the late P. W. Breidenbach and his sons in conjunction with the elevator in Kenton. Mr. Brugler is an experienced operator, having been employed at one time in the Big Springs elevator and the Mount Victory mill for several years. The elevator has been completely remodeled.

Chillicothe, O.—The Ross County Farm Bureau's new fire-proof elevator, erected at the cost of approximately \$55,000, and consisting of nine bins with a total capacity of 17,000 bus., is practically completed. The elevator rises 85 ft. above the street and rests on 10 steel beams embedded in concrete 17 ft. below the basement floor. Part of the new equipment will be a coke-burning drier, dust collector and grain cleaner and automatic scale. While the new plant is not entirely completed, it was ready for operation July 18. Clyde Thomas is the manager.



Hamilton, O.—Mrs. Jessie Carr Burgess has leased the building formerly occupied by the Carr Mlg. Co. to the Blish Mlg. Co., Seymour, Ind., and mill operations will start immediately after the milling machinery has been put into condition for grinding.

## OKLAHOMA

Corn, Okla.—A new recleaner has been installed at the Corn Milling Co. plant.

Glencoe, Okla.—Lehman Bellah, of Cushing, has opened and is operating the Bellis elevator.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pendleton, Ore.—J. J. Chisholm & Co., have changed their name to Umatilla Grain Co.

Toppenish, Wash.—Valley Hay & Grain Co. has moved into the Old Traders Post building.

Portland, Ore.—Vernon Miller, of Dean, Witter & Co., underwent an emergency appendectomy July 11.

Oak Harbor, Wash.—The Lindbloom Co. has installed a new 1-ton feed mixer, to be used for custom mixing.

Pateros, Wash.—Louis F. Hopkins has leased rooms in the Farmers National Bank bldg. and will maintain his office for his warehouse and grain activities there.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Louis F. Hopkins has leased office rooms in the Farmers National Bank building and will conduct his warehouse and grain activities from there.

Supplee (Withrow p. o.), Wash.—The grain elevator, warehouse and stock of the Waterville Union Grain Co. were totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin on July 15.

Spangle, Wash.—The Centennial Grain Co. has constructed an addition to its grain warehouse and remodeled its old building.

Ione, Ore.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is improving its elevator plant with the installation of a Howell Electric Overhead Truck Lift.

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Exchange and The Merchants Exchange have adopted their new schedule of differentials, discounts and service charges, effective July 1.

Tekoa, Wash.—The Frazier Grain & Feed Co., Claude Frazier, manager, is a new member recently enrolled in the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.—Ted Brasch, sec'y.

Govan, Wash.—The new re-enforced concrete 100,000-bu. elevator has been completed here for the Almira Farmers Warehouse Co. The new elevator rises 153 ft. It cost \$40,000.

Seattle, Wash.—Gordon T. Shaw was re-elected pres. of the Seattle Grain Exchange for the sixth consecutive year. H. B. Wyld was elected to continue as vice pres. and S. Ursic as manager, while A. G. Twohy was chosen sec'y and D. G. Hughes, treas.—F. K. H.

Cashup (Thornton p.o.), Wash.—William Shanks of Davenport has been made manager of the Boyd-Conlee elevator here. He succeeds his grandfather, W. H. Kyle, formerly of Edwall, for the last 15 years manager of the elevator, who will move to the Spokane valley soon.

Pullman, Wash.—All officers of the Pullman Grain Growers, Inc., were re-elected at the annual meeting. They are A. E. Olson, pres.; M. Schultheis, vice pres.; Kester Grimes, sec'y-treas.; Howard Hughes, manager, and Bennie Druffel, M. Schultheis and Harry Johnson, board of directors.—F. K. H.

Cunningham, Wash.—The Cunningham Elevtr. Co. has been recently organized, capital \$15,000, to construct and operate a grain elevator here. M. J. O'Neill, H. C. Gemberling of Spokane, and Dan Damon are incorporators. The company, to be operated as a co-operative, now has a 50,000-bu. elevator nearing completion here.

Longview, Wash.—The Continental Grain Co. of Paris and Rotterdam has renewed its lease for the 1938-39 season of the Port of Longview grain elevator. S. A. McLean is elevator manager. Among early improvements to be made at the elevator will be the extension of the loading out spouts for steamers, to the face of the dock.

Olympia, Wash.—A hearing was held July 21, in the offices of the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries, for the purpose of declaring as extra-hazardous and subject to the compulsory provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act the businesses of operating wholesale feed and grain stores and retail feed and grain stores.

Wenatchee, Wash.—C. E. Barrett has erected a mill from which he will supply local stores with grain products. His plant consists of a fanning machine and the mill itself. His wife is associated with him in the enterprise.

Payette, Ida.—The Bowman Feed & Poultry Mill has been bot by Idaho Egg Producers who took charge July 11, placing A. M. Harland in charge. The new owners will continue to custom grind and mix feeds, and will handle the Idaho Producers' brands of feeds and mashers. The Idaho Producers has branches at Pocatello, Twin Falls, Boise, Jerome and Payette.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Cochran, Pa.—G. A. Freyermuth & Son is installing a Nickle Two-Roll Hammer Mill Feeder.

Meadville, Pa.—A new Nickle Hammer Mill Feeder has been installed in the G. A. Freyermuth elevator.

Oxford, Pa.—L. E. Green recently purchased a new No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

York, Pa.—D. E. Horn & Co. has recently installed a No. 22 Nickle Hammer Mill Feeder ahead of its 60-h.p. hammer mill.

Scranton, Pa.—Alfred Tappen, owner of the Scranton Flour & Grain Co., recently broke his leg in three places, the result of a fall.

Schylar (Turberville), Pa.—M. E. Herr has increased the capacity of his flour mill from 35 to 100 bbls. He is also adding to his storage, work to be completed this month.—C.S.W.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Frankfort, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has opened its local elevator with George Hasinger as manager.

Twin Brooks, S. D.—The Miller Elevtr. Co. is installing Howell Improved Sectional Steel Dump Grates in its house.

Sisseton, S. D.—The Reuben Olson Grain Co. has purchased a new Soweigh Heavy Duty Motor Truck Dump Scale.

Lake Preston, S. D.—Gene Cetbacken has gone to Lake Norden, where he will take over the management of an elevator.

Dempster, S. D.—The Dempster Co-op. Grain Co. is installing a new 7½ h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor to drive its grain cleaner.

Claire City, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. celebrated its 25th anniversary with a picnic, lemonade and ice cream served free, July 12.

Lemmon, S. D.—E. H. McVey has resigned his position as manager of the Lemmon Equity Exchange. He will be succeeded by Art Jacobson.

Estelline, S. D.—Wallace Eisnach, formerly manager of the Rockham Farmers Elevator at Rockham, is manager of the local Farmers Elevator.

Wolsey, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son of Brookings have bot and remodeled an old local elevator and will have it in operation to receive new grain.

Colman, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co.'s new elevator and feed mill, built by the T. E. Ibberson Co., has been completed and is in operation.

Chancellor, S. D.—George A. Meier has bot the old elevator here, idle for several years, and is getting it ready for immediate operation. George Baker is manager.

Andover, S. D.—H. C. Dobberpuhl has resigned his position as manager of the Andover Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator and has accepted a similar position at Conde, S.D.

Rutland, S. D.—G. F. Graff, who has been managing the Rutland elevator, has taken a position as manager of the elevator at Chester and will move there in the near future.

Gayville, S. D.—The former Lars Olson grain elevator was sold to the J. J. Mullaney & Son Co. of Sioux City, Ia., at public auction July 18. The elevator, which has been closed, is being immediately opened, with George Garvey, former Gayville elevator manager, in charge.

Rockham, S. D.—R. L. Scandrett, of Mansfield, S. D., has been appointed manager of the Rockham Farmers Elevator. Wallace Eisnach, who has been manager of the elevator for the past eight years, is moving to Estelline, S. D., where he will be manager of the Farmers Elevator there.

Roseholt, S. D.—A new double distributor and new spouting are being installed and other repairs made at the Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator. All buildings are being repainted. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Amherst, S. D.—J. K. Turrill, who for the past 11 years has managed the Farmers elevator at Amherst, has recently been transferred to Henry, S. D., where he will be employed in a similar capacity. R. H. Jones, of Bruce, S. D., will be in charge of the Amherst elevator.

Rapid City, S. D.—The new feed mill building and equipment is nearing completion here for the Tri-State Milling Co. A complete line of feed mill equipment is being installed for manufacturing feeds on a wholesale basis—mixers, pellet machines, molasses machines, roll mills, attrition mills, oat hullers, scratch feed lines, aspirators, crackers and graders being a part of this new equipment. Over 20 processing bins are provided. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n has taken over operation of the Farmers Union Grain Co.'s elevators, giving that Ass'n a total storage capacity of approximately 500,000 bus. The Farmers Union line consists of houses located at Stratford, Nahon, Randolph, Brentford, Adelaide, Verdon and Plana. While some of these elevators have been closed during the past year, all but two, the Stratford and Verdon houses, have been opened and are ready to receive grain. These two latter houses probably will be opened within a few days. The Wheat Growers Ass'n elevators are in operation at Aberdeen, Andover, Bristol, Columbia, Houghton and Frankfort. Most of the line houses are equipped with cleaners, five have attrition mills and the Aberdeen elevator has a modern feed mixer. C. W. Croes is general manager of the Wheat Growers Ass'n. The line will be operated on a fully co-operative plan.

## SOUTHEAST

Shiloh, Va.—The Peerless Co. recently purchased a No. 56½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Brunswick, Ga.—S. L. Lewis has installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Monroe, N. C.—On June 9 the Henderson Roller Mills Co., Inc., sustained damage to its electrical equipment caused by lightning.

Greenville, Miss.—Construction of North Mississippi's first grain elevator by the Mississippi Valley Grain & Feed Co., of 100,000-bu. capacity, will be started immediately. The company has been granted five years' tax exemption on all save real estate taxes. The company expects to purchase corn, oats and soybeans produced in the Delta region, offering a cash market to the farmer. J. H. Kent is one of the stockholders.—J. H. G.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Caswell E. Rose Co. reported windstorm damage sustained recently.

Ashland City, Tenn.—The J. F. Tucker & Co. plant was damaged during a windstorm July 11.

Nashville, Tenn.—G. O. Rose, Jr., 60, prominent in grain and feed shipping business here for many years, died recently.

Nashville, Tenn.—Repairs to the Texas, the leg wells, and floors in the head house of the Gillette elevator, which was damaged by fire and dust explosion June 14, are nearly complete, according to Horner & Wyatt, who estimated the damage. Two new leg belts have been installed, carrying Calumet Buckets to speed up operations. The actual damage to the elevator caused by the explosion was confined to breaking windows, and cracking the concrete in the leg wells, the Texas, and some of the floors.

## TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—On May 22 lightning damaged the property of the Morten Milling Co.

Fort Dodge, Tex.—The following firms were elected to membership in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n recently: Allison Coal & Grain Co., Paducah; Balderson Grain Co., Canadian; Barnett Grain Co., Miami; C. M. Carter Grain Co., Fort Worth; Conner Grain Co., Farnsworth; Dougherty Grain Co., Dougherty; [Concluded on page 94]



# Field Seeds

**Lompoc, Cal.**—The Lompoc Seed Co. has removed into new and spacious offices.

**Waupaca, Wis.**—The Central Wisconsin Seed Co. will occupy its new building Aug. 1.

**Fort Dodge, Ia.**—C. R. Butler has been appointed manager of the Henry Field Seed Co.'s store.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—During a fire in its building July 8 the Hallowell Seed Co. sustained damage by smoke.

**Ewartsville, Wash.**—Max Hinrichs is adding to his seed house a modern wing, to have full basement, elevator and large seed cleaning machine.

**Oakes, N. D.**—The Roney Feed & Seed Co. is now conducting the seed and feed business here, Honl & Roney having dissolved partnership.

**Iowa City, Ia.**—The National Hy-Brid Seed Corn Co., of Anamosa, will erect a seed drying plant costing \$10,000 on the site of the plant destroyed by fire last winter.

**Ord, Neb.**—After 30 years' operation the 72,000-bu. elevator of the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, has been closed, and Manager Val Pullen has been transferred to Odebolt, Ia.

**Shenandoah, Ia.**—Fred Mangelsdorf, formerly of Atchison, Kan., has joined the May Seed Co. as assistant to Earl E. May and Wayne McMannama of the farm seed department.—T.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—Seed valued at \$15,000 and obtained as the result of several years of experimentation was destroyed by fire recently when lightning struck a building of the U. S. Experiment Station at Woodward.

**Washington, D. C.**—Imports of hairy vetch seed during the 12 months ended June 30, 1938, were 5,781,400 lbs., instead of the earlier report of 6,591,400 lbs. published on page 42 of July 13 number, the Bureau of Plant Industry now reports.

**Wakeman, O.**—The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Clark, of C. S. Clark & Sons, seedsmen, was celebrated June 12 with a dinner and reception. Congratulations were received by mail and wire from a host of friends.

**Topeka, Kan.**—Emmett Berry, former manager of the Berry Grain Co. at Silver Lake, Kan., now operates the wholesale seed house of Patrick E. Berry here. This new seed firm is housed in the old Larabee mill building. During last winter the building was remodeled and fitted with seed cleaning and handling machinery.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—J. George Mann, chairman of the traffic committee of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, calls attention to the proposed increase in express rates, and will be glad to present at the hearings such objections as the trade may have to offer. The matter is designated by the Interstate Commerce Commission as Ex Parte 126.

## Directory

### Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO  
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.  
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

**Hampton, Ia.**—A seed corn drying plant, 40x108 ft., is being erected by Northrup, King & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn.

**Washington, D. C.**—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has just issued Circular No. 480 "Rules and Recommendations for Seed Testing," adopted by the Seed Analysts Ass'n in August, 1937, and superseding Circular 406, entitled "eSeed Testing."

**College Station, Tex.**—The newly formed Texas Seed Council held its first meeting here July 2. A. J. Biggio, Dallas, is chairman, and R. V. Miller, Austin, sec'y. It is planned to hold a meeting some time in September at the call of the chairman.

## Seed Trade-Marks Applied For

**Bomb Shell**, by Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan., No. 396,441, for pop corn in its natural state.

**Paymaster**, by West Texas Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Tex., No. 403,154, for field and garden seeds for planting.

**Prestige**, with representation of shield and crown, by Chandlerlin Seed Co., New York, N. Y., No. 405,193, for grass seed.

**Pfister Hybrids** and representation of an ear of corn, by Pfister Hybrid Corn Co., El Paso, Ill., No. 399,896, for seed corn.

## Declining Yields of Alfalfa Seed

In the Hemet Valley of California growers and seedsmen have been reporting that yields of alfalfa seed have been gradually declining for the past eight or ten years.

An inquiry was undertaken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which reports that:

"Alfalfa seed has been grown in the Hemet Valley for many years. Prior to 1922 the acreage was small, averaging around 100 to 150 acres. Acreage increased rapidly after 1922 and reached a peak about 1928 when over 1,500 acres were harvested. With the advent in 1934 of the growing of sugar beet seed, the acreage has declined to some extent. In 1937 it is estimated that about 1,300 acres were harvested. The Chilean, or common variety of alfalfa is grown.

"The decline in acre yields over a period of years cannot be accurately determined because of incomplete grower records of yearly yields. It appears that this decline, in some cases, has been as much as 50 per cent. Seed cleaners report that the clean-out (light and blighted seed) has increased 5 per cent. By 1936 the situation had become serious in the Hemet Valley and the Agricultural Extension Service of Riverside County was asked to make a survey of the problem.

"The Hemet Valley is not the only section reporting declining yields. Similar complaints have been reported from Utah and Arizona. The decline in Millard County, Utah, was so serious that the Utah legislature made a special appropriation to the College of Agriculture for an investigation of the problem.

"Some preliminary field surveys made this spring indicate that the disease commonly known as dwarf is serious in some fields, and is probably an important factor in the decline of seed yields."

## Large Attendance at Meeting of Texas Seedsmen

At the annual meeting of the Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n held July 1 at College Station, Tex., A. E. Ruhmann of Waco was re-elected pres., Michael Ditto of Fort Worth, elected vice pres., and A. V. Lawrence of Dallas, re-elected sec'y-treas. Directors, A. J. Biggio, Dallas; and Michael Ditto.

PRES. RUHMANN reported the Ass'n in good financial condition, with twice as many members.

A. J. BIGGIO reported on the seed trade conventions to which he had been sent as a delegate.

A. H. DEMKE, executive sec'y of the Texas Baby Chick Ass'n, spoke on "Distribution at a Profit."

J. F. HICKEY, Chickasha, Okla., in speaking on "The Truck Peddling Seed Bootlegger," stated that this problem had not been solved.

J. B. McCLUNG, chief of the seed laboratory division of the Department of Agriculture, urged needed amendments to the germination and weed seed law to provide proper classification of hard seeds, and sensitive seeds, and reclassification of sudan as saccharine and non-saccharine sorgum.

LANE WILSON, Shreveport, La., called attention to the statement made by Jack Shelton in charge of county agents in Texas that buying and selling by county agents was "an individual error," that buying and selling were not included in the duties of county agents, and if such cases were brought to his attention they would be discontinued.

ELMER TORN, Tyler, Tex., spoke on "The Interest of the Commerce Secretary in Good Seeds."

LANE WILSON reported the completion of organization of the Texas Seed Council.

DR. P. C. MANGELSDORF, agronomist, Texas Agricultural Exp. Sta., told of the work

**CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.**  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

**GRAIN**

**Clover and Timothy Seeds**

*Get in Touch With Us*

**OM** **DEPENDABLE**  
FIELD CORN - SWEET CORN  
SEED OATS - SEED BARLEY  
GARDEN SEED - GRASS SEED  
THE O & M SEED CO.  
GROWERS GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

We are in the market for  
all kinds of

**FARM SEEDS**

Send samples for highest bid  
to our nearest office:

SIoux CITY, IA. IOWA CITY, IA.  
NORFOLK, NEB. MANKATO, MINN.  
SIoux FALLS, S. D. CARROLL, IA.  
BILLINGS, MONT.

**MICHAEL-LEONARD SEED CO.**

*formerly Sioux City Seed Co.*

**ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.**

*Buyers and sellers of  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri*



being done by the station, and how corn varieties had been improved.

DR. E. P. HUMBERT, chairman of the state seed and plant board, College Station, gave a talk on the "Plant Breeding Work of Luther Burbank."

The attendance greatly exceeded the number present at the meeting last year.

## Seed Analysts Meet at Guelph, Ont.

The separate organizations of commercial and official seed analysts met June 20 to 24 at Guelph, Ont., in annual conventions.

Officers elected by the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts are: pres., L. N. Allen, Montgomery, Ala.; vice pres., R. H. Porter, Ames, Ia.; sec'y-treas., W. A. Davidson, Washington, D. C.

Miss EMMA F. SIRRENE, retiring pres., told of the training given by her to analysts in purity work in the division of seed investigations at Washington.

Dr. M. A. McCALL, Washington, D. C., outlined the proposed federal seed law.

EARL M. PAGE, representing the American Seed Trade Ass'n, read a paper on "Progress in the Seed Industry."

W. A. WHEELER, of the hay, feed and seed division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, spoke on "Some Problems of Seed Marketing."

Officers elected by the Commercial Seed Analysts Ass'n are: pres., Betty Ransom Atwater, Los Angeles, Cal.; first vice pres., Miss Macy Spracher, Minneapolis, Minn.; second vice pres., W. W. Oppel, Milwaukee, Wis., and sec'y-treas., K. E. Smith, Baltimore, Md.

## Second Crop of Alfalfa for Seed

Whether to save the second crop of alfalfa for seed depends upon the set of seed, which in turn will depend upon the number of pods or coils which develop after the flowers have been tripped or pollinated. This tripping is performed principally by insects which visit the flowers, and is also favored by hot dry weather during the full bloom stage, according to Purdue University.

The coil or seed pod starts developing as soon as the flower dies, if fertilization has taken place. The number of flowers which form pods and the filling of these pods will determine the size of the seed crop.

If wet weather continues and new growth starts from the crown the seed crop will likely be light. Warm dry weather favors the production of alfalfa seed.

The seed crop should be handled much like red clover, cutting when two-thirds of the heads are dark brown. The seed shatters easily so that threshing should be started as soon as the seed is dry following cutting. Windrows exposed to several rains will lose much of their seed either by shattering or germination.

The regular clover huller may be used, but the seed threshes so easily that a grain separator equipped with proper sieves and recleaner is very satisfactory. The seed does not ripen evenly and the stems remain too green for satisfactory combining unless the crop is first cut and allowed to dry in the windrow.

World wheat production appears to be heading for a new high record this season. While definite estimates are lacking for many countries, and crop prospects are still subject to material change in others, present indications are for a crop, outside of Russia and China, of about 4,175 to 4,200 million bushels, compared with approximately 3,800 million in 1937-38 and 4,037 million in 1928-29, the previous peak. In addition to the increase in the crop, the initial carryover is about 100 million bushels more than a year ago.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

## Grain Carriers

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending July 9 totaled 56,334, against 46,911 during the like week of 1937, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The New York Central and the New England lines have filed a tariff with the Interstate Commerce Commission making a charge for pickup and delivery, hitherto performed free.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Supplement 17 to Tariff Ill. C. C. 102 (Tariff 73-B), effective Aug. 15, 1938, increases rates on grain products from various Illinois points to East St. Louis, Ill.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the request of the North Dakota Railroad Commission that in the rate increase effective July 15 fractions of a cent break on half cents instead of even cents.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange has been authorized to intervene in the complaint by the Chicago Board of Trade against the rates on grain effective June 1 from points in Illinois to points in Indiana.

Gulf grain shipments may have the minimum rate scheme applied to raise the charter rate to the St. Lawrence level of 2s 9d per quarter by gradual steps. As soon as ships of other nations join in the British proposal the plan will be made effective.

Omaha, Neb.—A hitch has developed in granting transit to Omaha as promised by the C. & N-W. Ry. Co. Roads other than the Northwestern and Wabash objected on domestic grain, and the granting of transit on export shipments is still uncertain.

Vancouver, B. C.—Taking the present outlook into consideration, it appears probable that shipments of wheat thru Pacific Coast ports should be between 45 million and 55 million bushels during the coming season, according to the size and condition of the crop.—Harbour & Shipping.

Severe restrictions were placed on highway trucks by the government of South Africa to force traffic to the government-owned railroads; but the farmers and industrialists turned to wagons hauled by donkeys. One well-to-do farmer has acquired 20 teams of donkeys and is using them in relays.

Hume, Ill.—Abandonment of the entire 19.4 miles of line of the Kansas & Sidell Railroad, between Hume and Kansas, Ill., in Edgar County, was authorized July 15 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The road, built in 1883, was found to be unsafe and to have insufficient traffic to stay in business.

The Northwest Shippers' Advisory Board held its 53rd regular meeting in the Hotel Duluth, July 26. Charles H. Conaway, Fargo, N. D., general chairman of the board presided. Report of commodity com'ite, estimating trends of business and car requirements for the third quarter of 1938.—F. G. C.

Effective July 15 the intermarket proportional or reshipping rates in the western district on grain and grain products as increased 5 per cent effective March 28, 1938, have been slightly readjusted. To Chicago the reshipping rates are: from Minneapolis, 13; Duluth, 13; Sioux City, 16; Omaha, 16; Kansas City, 16 cents per 100 lbs.

Chicago, Ill.—After a hearing June 30 before the Western Trunk Line and the Southwestern Rate Com'ites it was decided to abandon the proposed daily cancellation of billing to prevent unlawful practices of a few transit operators. The daily cancellation would have been harmful to interior millers of feed and flour who require a full year to dispose of their products, and would cause a loss of revenue to the railroads by diverting traffic to highway trucks.

The Dalles, Ore.—Grain elevator operators of four counties appeared before the Port of the Dalles Commission to object to the port's granting a transit rate direct to the farm, declaring that the existing system of elevator storage in this territory would be undermined if producers were given the privilege of the transit rates. Moreover, it was cited that it is customary to extend the privilege only to carriers and wholesale shippers. It was also stated in the course of the discussion that, should crops be hauled to the port terminals direct from the farm, there would not be sufficient storage to accommodate more than a small fraction of the crop.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on July 21 rescinded its former report in the matter of proportional rates on grain and grain products (225 I. C. C. 195) and prescribed reasonable proportionals from Chicago and related gateways to destinations in central territory, on traffic from Minneapolis—Duluth and the Missouri River cities. The Commission found that on traffic from Minneapolis—Duluth, the proportionals from Chicago to all destinations involved, with certain exceptions, are unreasonable to the extent they exceed proportionals made 1.5 cents higher than those proposed by railroads. On traffic from Missouri River cities to Chicago, the Commission found proportional rates not unreasonable, but said that combination thru rates from Missouri River cities to destinations in Michigan are unreasonable to the extent that the factors from Chicago exceed proportionals made 1.5 cents lower than those proposed by the railroads.

Planters who reduce the acreage of a crop grown largely for export are cutting their own throats.

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ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

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# Feedstuffs

**Arlington, Minn.**—Combustion in powdered buttermilk is reported to have caused a fire July 3 that damaged the creamery building and stock of H. M. Noack & Sons.

**Seattle, Wash.**—Feed Service Inc. has been organized here to investigate feed fertilizers and farm supplies. Incorporators are Floyd Oles, Myrtle Waldal and Thomas A. Williams.—F. K. H.

**National Feed Week** will be observed this year during the week of Oct. 17-22. Publicity material may be obtained by writing to National Feed Week headquarters, 741 North Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

**Bellingham, Wash.**—A joint regional meeting of Whatcom and Skagit districts of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n was held June 20 at Bellingham. Attending were Pres. Johnstone and Johnny Wilson and a notable delegation of his now-famous Comite on Conventions, Membership and Promotion, who lived things up considerably.—Floyd Oles.

**Brewers dried grains** production during the 12 months ended June 30 totaled about 110,100 tons. This was 5 per cent less than the 115,700 tons turned out in 1936-37, but 14 per cent above the 1935-36 output. June production of 10,350 tons was considerably less than the output last year when 13,430 tons were turned out in June.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

**Ithaca, N. Y.**—Cornell University will hold its second Nutrition School for Feed Manufacturers and Dealers Oct. 20, 21 and 22, and dealers in the state and other states interested in attending may address L. A. Maynard, professor of animal nutrition, as to fees, registration and rooms. Last October the School drew an attendance of 166, and a program as good or better is planned.

**For feeding bees** Dr. M. H. Haydak of the University of Minnesota has found that mixtures of soybean flour or cottonseed meal with dry skim milk have given consistently good results, recommending that 20% of powdered skim milk be used in such mixtures. Bees can develop their bodies normally when fed powdered skim milk, 20 per cent by weight, mixed with soybean flour, soybean meal, peanut meal, linseed meal, or mixed with a combination of soybean, linseed and cottonseed meals, says Dr. Haydak. Young bees were produced only by those colonies which had pollen, or had skim milk powder mixed with soybean flour, soybean meal or cottonseed meal.

**Feed Dealers Day**, at Western Washington Station, Puyallup, Wash., June 9, was one of the most valuable we have ever had at the Station, and probably the most interesting. It is only regrettable that not many feed men took advantage of it. Lunch was served to us by the ladies of the Episcopal Church and was in itself an event. A lively discussion centered around several of the subjects, particularly when Dr. Hamilton, who talked about poultry diseases in the place of Dr. Sawyer, got onto the subject of coccidiosis and Vitamin E as applied to the prevention of fowl paralysis. Some of the boys got a liberal education. It is to be hoped that more feed men will turn out next year for this event, both because the Station men go to a lot of trouble to prepare us a good program, and because missing it is missing an unusual opportunity for getting information on current feeding problems.—Floyd Oles, mgr. Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n.

Since the decision of the court invalidating the law assessing a fee of \$25 for feed mills mounted on trucks, county treasurers in Iowa are having to make refunds to truck owners who may have learned of the decision in their favor. The state motor vehicle department, on receipt of the court ruling, decided that such fees should be refunded. Altho the decision involved only a portable grinding mill, the same principle applies to portable corn shellers, as also being "special mobile equipment." It is urgent that claims be made at once, as the statutes only permit the payment by the department of claims made within six months after the date of payment, it is stated. Claims filed too late must go before a legislative committee.

**Seattle, Wash.**—We again wish to call attention to Order No. 260 of the State Department of Agriculture, which specifies that all "concentrates," "minerals," or "medicines" shall be tagged and registered in compliance with the feed law, which means that they must also be marked with the net weight of each package. This regulation was published complete in the Association bulletin under date of April 22 of this year. We mention this now because various fish meals will be sold and offered for sale in the coming months, so be sure in buying or making commitments for same that it is tagged and registered. Of course this regulation applies to all other concentrates as well as fish.—Floyd Oles, mgr., Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n.

## Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for September futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 2.....	19.00	18.50	14.50	17.00
Apr. 16.....	17.50	17.50	14.00	16.70
Apr. 30.....	19.00	18.50	13.55	15.85
May 14.....	18.50	18.75	13.65	16.50
May 28.....	17.00	18.00	12.25	15.15
June 11.....	15.50	18.50	13.50	15.35
June 25.....	16.50	20.50	13.05	15.55
July 2.....	15.50	18.50	12.65	15.25
July 9.....	14.50	18.00	13.40	15.60
July 16.....	16.00	19.00	13.20	15.75
July 23.....	15.00	18.00	13.10	16.00

	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Apr. 2.....	17.65	19.25	97½	26.50
Apr. 16.....	17.00	19.00	98¼	25.50
Apr. 30.....	15.75	17.75	91	26.00
May 14.....	16.90	18.75	91¼	26.00
May 28.....	14.50	17.20	87	25.00
June 11.....	16.75	17.75	88½	25.20
June 25.....	16.25	17.40	90	25.00
July 2.....	16.00	17.40	93	25.70
July 9.....	16.40	17.70	90¼	26.20
July 16.....	16.10	18.00	93	26.70
July 23.....	16.30	18.50	94	26.70

	Ft. Worth		Memphis		Kansas		Chicago	
	Cottonseed	Meal	Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Corn	Corn	
Apr. 2.....	24.50	21.10	22.00	61½				
Apr. 16.....	24.50	21.25	19.50	60½				
Apr. 30.....	24.50	21.50	19.50	59½				
May 14.....	24.50	21.00	19.50	60¾				
May 21.....	23.50	21.00	19.50	58¾				
May 28.....	24.50	21.00	19.50	55½				
June 4.....	24.50	20.25	19.00	58				
June 11.....	24.50	20.50	19.50	59½				
June 18.....	24.50	20.65	19.00	59				
June 25.....	24.50	22.00	19.00	58				
July 2.....	24.50	22.50	19.00	59				
July 9.....	24.50	23.00	18.00	59				
July 16.....	24.50	23.50	18.00	59¾				
July 23.....	25.50	23.50	18.00	59¾				

St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts, St. Louis delivery.

**Ames, Ia.**—Feeding live stock large quantities of rye containing ergot, which is more abundant this year than usual is dangerous, according to plant pathologists of Iowa State College. Ergot forms in the heads as conspicuous, hard, black protusions. It replaces the normal grain. Many of these ergotted kernels may be removed by running the rye thru a cleaner. The rye may then be fed whole or ground with comparative safety.

**Distillers dried grains** production during the twelve months ended June 30 totaled only about 155,000 tons compared with 252,000 tons in 1936-37, and 217,500 tons in 1935-36, states the Buro of Agricultural Economics. Production during June amounted to only 10,280 tons against 19,610 tons a year earlier and 23,470 tons two years back. Production will likely continue at a lower level than during 1936-37 since stocks of distilled spirits are unusually large.

**Ferndale, Wash.**—Allen G. Pynor has been selected by Whatcom County members of the Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n to fill the office of District Governor, vacant for the last several months. Al is an old-timer in the feed business, grew up in Whatcom County, and knows everyone in the industry up there, having fished with, conventioned with, or stolen apples from the orchards of most all of his competitors. With this flying start, he is expected to be an outstanding Governor.

## Effect of Feeds on Consistency of Butter

The Netherlands Agricultural Experiment Station has made a large number of feeding trials on the firmness of butter, with the following findings:

The influence of feedingstuffs is to a large extent dependent on their fat contents. Concentrates low in fat make hard butter regardless of whether they are high or low in protein. Concentrates high in fat on the other hand may have a very different effect, some producing a very soft butter and others a hard product, depending on the quantity and the iodine number of the fat contained in the feed material. Large amounts of fat in the feed with a low iodine number make a hard butter. Feed with large amounts of fat high in iodine number have the opposite effect. Both factors, quantity and iodine number, must be taken into consideration.

There is considerable difference in the sources of these factors and the above general statements do not hold in every instance. Saturated and unsaturated fatty acids are present in many complex combinations in feeds and it is impossible to compute exactly what will happen. We must remember that the dairy feeds are always fed with roughage and the fat in the roughage is just as important as that in the grain portion of the ration.

Concentrates are divided into three groups: Group A makes soft butter. In this group are dried corn products, sesame cake, soybeans, sunflower seed cake, linseed and rapeseed cake.

Group B produces normal butter. In this group are peanut cake, cottonseed cake, soybean cake, oats and barley, wheat mill feeds and oats and corn.

Group C produces crumbly and hard butter. In this group we find cocoanut cake, palm-seed cake, barley, rye bran, rye, wheat and pea-meal.

While this information is not complete enough to allow the calculation of the iodine number and estimate the firmness of the butter on the basis of the ration fed, nevertheless it does allow the feed maker to choose his ingredients on the basis of general effect on butter consistency. Keeping in mind the evidence that all hays and silages tend to make firm butter while fresh pasture grass makes soft butter, the relative amounts and kinds of the concentrates and grains may be chosen so that the dairyman may produce milk that is welcomed by the buttermaker.



**Alfalfa meal** production increased sharply in June with output around 29,000 tons, states the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with June production of 29,700 tons in 1937 and 27,500 tons in 1936. Producers reported that over 11,000 tons of June output of alfalfa meal was produced from dehydrated alfalfa hay.

## Feed Trade-Marks Applied For

**Globe**, by the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill., No. 403,939, for stock feed.

**Festival**, by Howard E. Bagnall, Kansas City, Mo., No. 402,620, for dog food and bird seed.

**Pepet**, by Federline Bros., Bethesda, Md., No. 403,308, for prepared food for dogs, cats and other small fur-bearing animals.

**Jim Dandy**, by Western Grain Co., Birmingham, Ala., No. 404,143, for hominy feed for stock and supplemental dairy feed.

**Sargent** and the representation of a sack, by Sargent & Co., Des Moines, Ia., No. 403,787, for feed for live stock and poultry.

**Atlas**, by Atlas Canning Co., New York and Glendale, N. Y., No. 405,049, for canned foods for dogs, cats and carnivorous animals.

**Inca Bird Seed** and representation of a canary, by Vernon J. Billimack, St. Louis, Mo., No. 404,463, for bird foods for canaries and the like.

**Yeastex**, by Martha L. Christian doing business as Reel Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., No. 397,355, for food for poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and dogs.

**Dawson's Medicated Hog Food**, and the representation of two hogs and a filled sack, by Dan Dawson, Harveysburg, O., No. 405,487, for medicated hog food.

**Mi-Chum** and representation of heads of two dogs, by Atlas Canning Co., New York and Glendale, N. Y., No. 405,052, for canned food for dogs, cats and carnivorous animals.

**Two Concentric Circles** containing letters "molavit," by Vitamol, Inc., New York, N. Y., No. 403,341, for composition incorporating molasses and vitamins for use as an animal food and supplement.

## Proportion of Alfalfa Meal in Feed

In a series of hog feeding experiments, conducted from 1926 to 1937 in co-operation with the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Plant Industry, tests to determine the optimum levels of alfalfa meal as a supplement to ground barley and skim milk showed that a barley-alfalfa mixture 9:1 with skim milk produced more rapid gains than 20 or 30 per cent levels of alfalfa meal. However, the 20 per cent level gave nearly as large gains and proved more economical when barley was valued above \$20 per ton. Tests in which the pigs in each litter were divided into light, medium, and heavy-weight groups indicated that there were only slight differences in the cost of production for these respective groups.

Additions of coconut oil meal, linseed meal, or tankage to a barley-alfalfa meal-skim milk ration did not increase the efficiency of the mixture. Three experiments to determine the value of skim milk as a supplement to barley and alfalfa meal showed that a small addition of skim milk replacing a portion of the barley was of greater value than was indicated by the chemical analysis of the skim milk, but as the proportion of milk in the ration increased its relative value decreased so that with excessive amounts of skim milk its feeding value was less than its theoretical nutritive value.

Skim milk proved superior to tankage as a supplement to barley and alfalfa meal. Weanling pigs and 200-lb. pigs required about 2.3 and 4.3 lb. of total digestible nutrients, respectively, per pound of gain. Based on a 10-year average of market prices, peak prices occurred in March and in August and September.—F. B. Headley in Nevada Station Bulletin 147.

## Protein Supplements for Swine

Studies by C. E. Aubel and M. A. Alexander reported in Circular 187 of the Kansas Exp. Sta. for 1926-1930 deal with (1) the relative value of various protein supplements and protein supplementary mixtures for fattening swine, (2) corn v. Atlas sorgo for hogs, and (3) alfalfa pasture feeding v. dry-lot feeding for fattening spring pigs.

Cottonseed meal alone proved decidedly inferior to tankage as a supplement to corn and alfalfa pasture. However, the cottonseed meal-tankage mixture 1:1 proved a satisfactory substitute for tankage, and additions of bonemeal and ground limestone to cottonseed meal improved its feeding value. A mixture of equal parts of linseed meal and tankage was less effective than a 1:2 mixture, the latter proving equal to tankage alone as a supplement. Corn gluten meal either alone or in combination with bonemeal was an unsatisfactory substitute for tankage for fattening pigs in dry lot. Both cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal were more valuable as a protein supplement to corn when pigs had access to alfalfa pasture than when they received alfalfa hay. A ration of corn, tankage, and alfalfa hay, all self-fed, produced greater gains than one of corn and alfalfa self-fed plus tankage and shorts hand-fed as a slop. Sixty-one per cent protein tankage promoted more rapid gains than 48 per cent.

Shelled corn produced slightly more rapid daily gains and better finish than ground Atlas sorgo when each was self-fed to fattening pigs. The sorgo proved to be 93.5 per cent as valuable as corn.

Pigs self-fed corn and tankage on alfalfa pasture made more rapid and more economical gains and consumed less than half as much tankage as pigs self-fed corn, tankage, and alfalfa hay in dry lot.

Tests from 1930 to 1935, by C. E. Aubel and W. E. Connell as reported in Circular 188, deal with (1) the relative value of various protein supplements and protein supplementary mixtures for fattening swine, (2) corn v. wheat for fattening hogs, (3) the desirability of restricting tankage in the ration of fattening pigs when self-fed corn, (4) alfalfa pasture feeding v. dry-lot feeding for fattening spring pigs, (5) preparation of the grain feed for fattening pigs, and (6) soiling alfalfa for fattening pigs.

Linseed meal or cottonseed meal fed alone or the two mixed in equal proportions proved decidedly inferior to tankage as a protein supplement. However, mixtures of tankage, linseed meal, and cottonseed meal 2:1:1 or two parts of tankage with one part of either linseed meal or cottonseed meal were practically equal to tankage alone. Tankage and alfalfa hay, each fed free-choice, and a tankage-alfalfa meal mixture 3:1 were practically equal as supplements. Sweetclover hay proved inferior to alfalfa hay, but sweetclover meal was practically equal to alfalfa meal when fed in the above manner. Semisolid buttermilk proved less effective than tankage. Meat scraps were practically as efficient as digester tankage when fed to pigs on alfalfa pasture.

Pigs receiving ground wheat required less grain and less protein supplement per unit of gain than pigs receiving shelled corn, but whole wheat proved less efficient than the corn.

Feeding tankage thruout the fattening period to pigs receiving corn and alfalfa pasture or

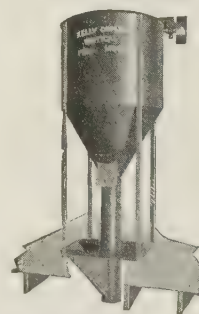
corn and alfalfa hay in dry lot gave markedly better results than when tankage was omitted or fed only during the early stages of the fattening period.

Previous observations on the value of alfalfa pasture for fattening pigs were confirmed by these studies.

There was little difference in the rate or efficiency of gain between lots receiving ground corn and shelled corn. Soaked corn increased the rate of gain but also increased the feed required per unit of gain as compared with shelled corn.

The hand-feeding of fresh-cut green alfalfa two or three times per week to pigs receiving corn and tankage was less efficient than alfalfa pasture but practically equal to alfalfa hay.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Wood charcoal** is a valuable curative and preventive agent of diarrhoea in animals, reports E. Mangold.

**Wooster, O.**—A large attendance is expected at Poultry Day, July 28, at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

**Sprouting rye** was found not as advantageous as sprouting oats for birds, that did not like rye, is reported by Drs. Weinmiller and Mantel in Archiv für Geflügelkunde.

A code of fair practice rules was adopted at the meeting of the International Baby Chick Ass'n at St. Paul, Minn., July 18-22. A. H. Demke, of Stephenville, Texas, chairman of the baby chick ass'n's fair trade com'te, was elected secretary of the meeting.

**Two chick mixtures** were compared by Pederick and Clark. A mixture consisting of maize meal 80 parts, wheat meal 40 parts, crushed oats 20 parts, bran 20 parts, dried buttermilk 20 parts, charcoal 6 parts, grit 5 parts, bonemeal 5 parts, salt 1 part and dicalcium phosphate 1 part, was compared with a ration of soaked wheat 100 parts, meatmeal 10 parts, linseed meal 5 parts, bran 7½ parts and bonemeal 1 part. Chicks 14 days old were used and the experiment lasted for 3 months. Growth results were greatly in favor of the former mixture altho the cost was slightly higher.

**Washington, D. C.**—The average number of hens and pullets of laying age per farm flock on July 1 was reported at 61.5 compared with 63.6 a year ago and with an average of 67.8 for the 10-years, 1927-36. This shows numbers about 3 per cent lower than in 1937 and 9 per cent below the 10-year average for July. Present numbers are 17 per cent below the record high July number of layers reported in 1927. The 3 per cent shortage from last year in number of layers on July 1 was less marked than in recent months, however, average numbers being about 5 per cent fewer on June 1 and 8 per cent fewer on January 1, than reported last year.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

**Studies** by the Ontario Agricultural College show that commercial caseins vary in growth promoting properties; some caseins may be contaminated with riboflavin, and the chick anti-dermatitis factor. A variation in the onset of nutritional paralysis, dependent upon the casein used, was also encountered. A deficiency of some factor or factors, apparently inorganic in nature, in purified casein is associated with poor growth and the onset of "arthritis." The results indicate the variation which may be encountered by the use of caseins in chick diets and emphasize the necessity of maintaining adequate positive control groups in all assay work with such diets. The so-called "vitamin G deficient" diets are shown to be deficient not only in flavin but also in the anti-dermatitis factor.

**At Werribee, Victoria, W. O. Pederick and A. G. Clark** made large scale feeding trials to compare meatmeal, dried buttermilk and dried whey as protein concentrates and of different feeding systems, such as dry mash and limited grain, free choice of mash, grain and protein concentrates, and protein concentrates, and soaked grain. Ten per cent dried buttermilk gave good results on the dry mash system. With free choice of all foods meatmeal produced the highest yield and the greatest profit. Soaked grain gave a high production but, with free choice of protein concentrates, proved rather uneconomical.

## Wheat May Be Ground Too Fine for Chicks

**W. E. Poley** of the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment station, experimented with wheat ground to three degrees of fineness in feeding chicks.

The ration consisted of 74.75 per cent ground wheat, 12 per cent meat and bone scraps, 5 per cent meat meal, 5 per cent dried skim milk, 3 per cent alfalfa leaf meal and 0.25 per cent cod liver oil concentrate.

The coarse feed was ground over an eighth-inch screen, the fine feed over a sixteenth-inch screen, and the medium fine feed over a three-sixteenth inch screen, but the speed of this mill was 3,200 r.p.m., that of the two other hammer mills 1,800 and 2,000 r.p.m., the speed making a difference in the size of meal from the same size of screen. The modulus numbers were 3.01, 2.42 and 1.74.

The finely ground feed resulted in crooked beaks in 75 per cent of the chicks before they had become three weeks of age. The sticky mass of feed accumulated between the mandibles or under the tongue, malforming the mandibles, and the condition grew worse and resulted in the loss of part of either mandible. Six of the 50 chicks died.

## Modern Minnesota Elevator and Feed Mill

The new elevator, feed mill building and warehouse of the Farmers Milling & Elevator Co. at Ellendale, Minn., is a most efficient and convenient plant to operate.

The feed mill building is fitted with a full line of machinery for processing of seeds. A Huller Attrition Mill was installed on the workfloor, fitted with a Strong-Scott Magnetic Scalper and Separator.

A Jacobson Hammer Mill was installed for handling corn products, as well as other grinding. A corn cutter and a corn grader were installed for processing corn for chick seed purposes. A modern feed mixer is being used for the manufacture of feeds which this company will produce. A number of processing bins were built into the building to serve the various machines.

Special Ibberson fittings were provided for mash bin and ground feed products.

A special driveway for the delivery of products from the mill to the farmer was built on the side of the mill building and in the driveway of the main elevator a 20-ton scale was installed for receiving grain and products that go to the elevator and the mill building.

A beam for the scale was built into an alcove and a special testing room between the mill building and the office.

The office was divided into two parts and fitted with special display windows, shelving and counters to be used for retail purposes.

A large warehouse was built adjacent to the elevator and feed mill building for the storage of sacked products and for storing products which this company will manufacture at the mill.

A ten bin coal shed for the storage of coal was a part of its new equipment.

The elevator is fitted with one leg, having a Strong-Scott head drive and the elevator is divided into fourteen bins, having a total capacity of 35,000 bus. A cleaner was installed in the elevator for processing grain. All of these buildings are covered with galvanized iron and present an attractive appearance.



New plant of the Farmers Milling & Elevator Co., at Ellendale, Minn.  
[See facing page]

## Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

*Use more of it—it's healthful*



THE DENVER ALFALFA  
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Merchants Exchange  
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.



The service for the retail trade to and from the coal bins is taken care of over an outside scale, with the beam built into the office building.

The receiving scale in the driveway is a 20-ton, 26-ft. dump scale. A Fairbanks Hopper scale is used for weighting shipments.

A special room was built to provide for the installation of the electrical control equipment.

A full basement extends throughout the whole part of the feed mill building, store and warehouse room. A low pressure steam boiler was provided for heating purposes, the mill building as well as the office building being heated.

In addition to the new plant illustrated herewith the owners have a second elevator directly across the street which is used for coarse grain.

Mr. Albert Berg is the local manager with an able force of assistants. The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and erected the buildings.

## Determining Uniformity of Ground Feeds

By E. A. SILVER, chairman com'te on feed processing of American Society of Agricultural Engineers

The outstanding objection to the modulus system for determining the fineness of ground feeds, both from the engineering as well as the animal production standpoint, is that it gives no expression in the final solution to denote the uniformity of size of particles in a sample of ground feed. It is entirely possible to have the same modulus determination on two samples of feed, one of which would contain uniform sized particles and the other irregular in size. For instance, the particles might be of such size that they would all remain on the No. 28 screen, which would give a modulus of 3.00. Then we might have another sample of various sized particles which would still have a modulus of fineness of 3.00 but distributed in proper amounts on each of the seven screens used in the determination. This feature is especially undesirable because it does not give any indication in regard to the amount of fine and coarse particles in the ground feed.

Therefore, the Com'te on Feed Processing of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers has been cooperating with a com'te of the American Society of Animal Production in an endeavor to find a supplement to the modulus system expressing the uniformity of size of particles in the ground feed. This work was started in 1937 by the chairman of the A. S. A. E. com'te with the cooperation of Dr. R. W. Bethke of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment

Station, who was then chairman of the Investigations Com'te of the A. S. A. P.

Several different systems were suggested and each given thoro consideration. It was the opinion of both com'tes that a simple system be devised which would express uniformity in an effective manner. It was further decided to leave the modulus system intact and to supplement an expression which would indicate uniformity. The expression which was finally adopted was a ratio of three figures showing the relationship to the amounts of coarse, medium, and fine particles in the ground feed. The total of these three figures equals ten (10) and which will vary from a 10:0:0 to a 0:0:10 ratio. Sixty-six combinations of figures can be used between those two extremes which is sufficient to express uniformity at any modulus determination. For example, modulus and uniformity determinations are expressed as follows: 3.00—1:9:1. From this expression it is seen that this is a fairly uniform sample, because there are nine parts of medium-sized particles and one part each of coarse and fine particles.

In the modulus system, seven screens are used:  $\frac{3}{8}$ -mesh, 4-mesh, 8-mesh, 14-mesh, 28-mesh, 48-mesh, 100-mesh, and the pan. After the percentage of material remaining on each one of these screens was determined, it was decided to add the percentages on the screens above and on the No. 8 screen for the first figure; add the percentages on the Nos. 28 and 48 screens for the second figure of the ratio, and what passes through the No. 48 screen for the third figure.

After these totals have been attained, the next step is to divide each by ten in order to convert into one whole number. If the tenths are five or greater, they should be converted to the next whole number. Occasionally the total of these three figures will not equal ten; hence it is necessary to convert the highest tenth or hundredths to the next highest whole number. An example of Modulus of Fineness and Uniformity is as follows:

Screen mesh	Percentage on each screen	Modulus Determination	Uniformity Adding percentages from modulus determination	Dividing each total by ten	Convert-to a whole number
$\frac{3}{8}$	$1.0 \times 7 = 7.0$				
4	$2.5 \times 6 = 15.0$				
8	$7.0 \times 5 = 35.0$				
14	$24.0 \times 4 = 96.0$				
28	$35.5 \times 3 = 106.5$				
48	$22.5 \times 2 = 45.0$				
100	$7.5 \times 1 = 7.5$				
Pan	$0.0 \times 0 = 0.0$				
		Total = 312.0			

$$\text{Modulus} = \frac{312}{100} = 3.12 \quad \text{Uniformity } 1:6:3$$

$$\text{Final Determination} = 3.12 - 1:6:3$$

The following two examples are given to show the value of having an expression for uniformity when two samples have the same modulus determination but varying to a large degree in the size of particles.

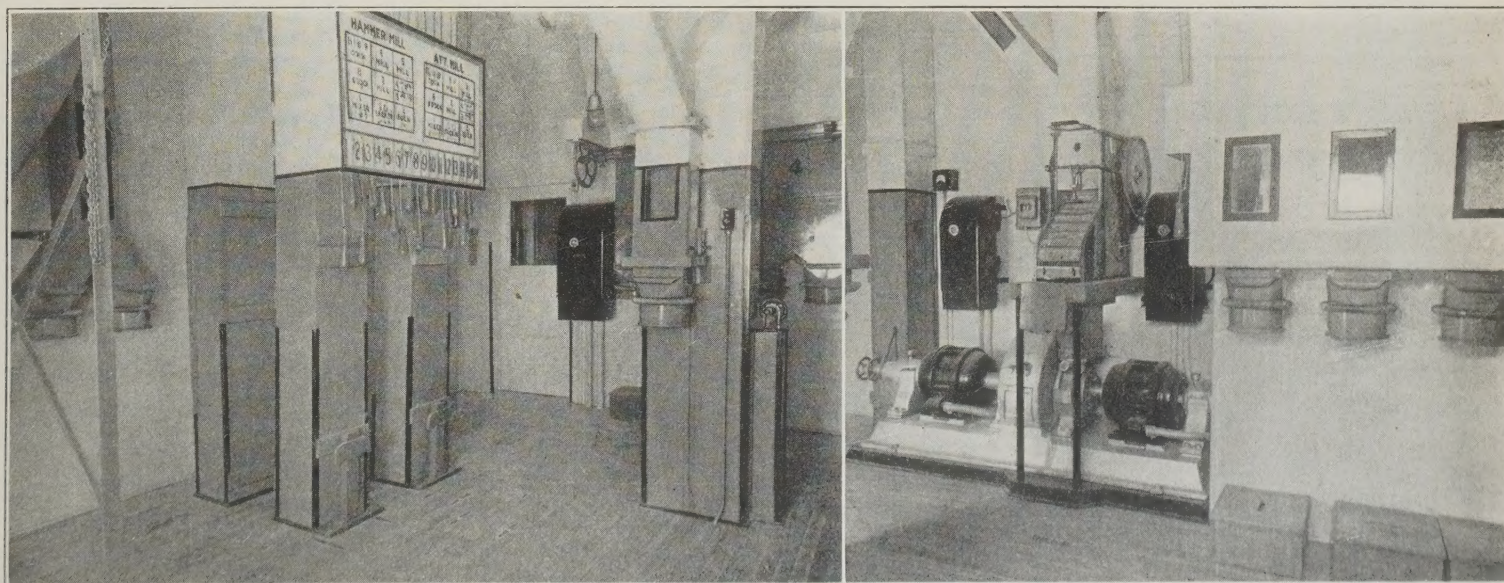
Screen, mesh	Example 1 Percentage	Example 2 Percentage
$\frac{3}{8}$	$0.0 \times 7 = 0.0$	$0.0 \times 7 = 0.0$
4	$0.1 \times 6 = 0.6$	$0.0 \times 6 = 0.0$
8	$4.7 \times 5 = 23.5$	$0.0 \times 5 = 0.0$
14	$25.5 \times 4 = 102.0$	$0.0 \times 4 = 0.0$
28	$39.5 \times 3 = 118.5$	$100.0 \times 3 = 300.0$
48	$25.3 \times 2 = 50.6$	$0.0 \times 2 = 0.0$
100	$4.8 \times 1 = 4.8$	$0.0 \times 1 = 0.0$
Pan	$0.1 \times 0 = 0.0$	$0.0 \times 0 = 0.0$
	Total 300.0	Total 300.0
	Modulus = $\frac{300}{100} = 3.00$	Modulus = $\frac{300}{100} = 3.00$
	Uniformity = 0:7:3	Uniformity = 0:10:0
	Final expression = 3.00—0:7:3	Final expression = 3.00—0:10:0

In figuring uniformity in Example 1, note that the first figure equals 0.48 and the second 6.50. It is impossible to convert the first over into one (1) and the second into seven (7), because the last number being three (3), the total would be 11. Since 0.48 is lower than 0.50, let the first figure equal 0; the second, 7, and the third, 3, viz., 0:7:3.

The above system has been approved by the joint com'tes of the two societies and was adopted by the American Society of Animal Production at a meeting several months ago. It is the hope of our com'te that the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will take similar action in the near future.—*Agricultural Engineering.*

**More refined grits and corn syrup**, but less brewers' rice were used in the production of beer in the first quarter of 1938 than in the same period of 1937. The increased utilization is in large part the result of the lower prices of corn products.

**Washington, D. C.**—Supplies of poultry during the last half of this year are likely to be greater than those of a year before because of the increased hatch. The increase in the hatch, as of June 1, had placed about 12 per cent more chicks and young chickens on farms. A sharp rise in the price of the poultry ration in June raised the feed-egg ratio from 78 per cent of the average (1925-34) on June 4 to 83 per cent on June 25. Because of probable advances in egg prices, however, the feed-egg ratio is not expected to go above average during the summer.—U.S.D.A.



Feed Milling Department of Farmers Milling & Elevator Co., at Ellendale, Minn.



## Grain Trade News

[Continued from page 87]

Henry Edwards Elevator, Floydada; Ellis Grain Co., Perryton; Farmers Associated Elevators, Hereford; Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, Portales; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Umbarger; W. O. Fortenberry (Monroe), p. o. Lubbock; R. F. D. No. 3; Emmitt Golden, Seymour; Gwynne Rander Grain Co., Panhandle; Happy Elvtr. Co., Happy; Herring & Stallings, Ballinger; Liske Grain Co., Canadian; Lyng & Stacy Grain Co., Allen; McBride & Johnson, Hamlin; W. K. McCaskill Co., Amarillo; E. L. Massey Grain Co., Norman; R. R. Robertson Co., Childress; John R. Scott Mill & Elvtr. Co., Childress; Wes-Tex Grain & Milling Co., Plainview; Toles Elvtr. Co., Happy.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

## UTAH

Manti, Utah.—Alton Stringham has purchased a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

## WISCONSIN

La Valle, Wis.—The elevator owned by V. A. and L. J. Duddlestone was damaged by fire July 13.

Poy Sippi, Wis.—Merrill Paulson has purchased a No. 55 B Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader.

Waupaca, Wis.—The Central Wisconsin Seed Co. is building a new feed and seed warehouse, 60 x 58 ft.

New Holstein, Wis.—Fred J. Schildhauer is installing new Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belts in his elevator.

Sparta, Wis.—R. W. Biel has installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer with motor drive.

Green Valley, Wis.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Lumber Co. is building a new elevator and feed mill, the T. E. Ibberson Co. having the contract.

Knapp, Wis.—Clarence Pomasl is erecting a one-story addition to his feed mills, 18 x 20 ft. in size, located on the west side of the main building.

Shullsburg, Wis.—James Chester Paquette, 42, recently connected with the Murphy Feed Co. as district manager in charge of the Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin territory, died recently. He was also associated with George Whitechurch in operating a feed store here.

Superior, Wis.—Civic leaders of Superior have appointed a special com'te, with L. R. McPherson as chairman, to meet with I. C. Beaven, executive vice pres. of the Standard Milling Co., in an effort to outline a plan for reopening the Daisy Listman Flour Mill, closed recently.—F. G. C.

Oconto, Wis.—George Lane, who for years has managed the local elevator of the New Richmond Mills under their supervision, is in business on his own account as of July 1, under the name Lane & Son. The new firm will continue to carry in stock a complete line of the New Richmond Roller Mills products.

Strum, Wis.—Frank Blumentritt, proprietor of the Strum Mills, died suddenly at his home on June 29. He took over the management of the Strum Mills in 1931.

## WYOMING

Gillette, Wyo.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is improving its plant with the installation of Calumet Super Capacity Cups.

Douglas, Wyo.—The Gene L. Payne Co. grain and feed store suffered a \$5,000 loss the night of July 12 when fire swept thru the building. Business has not been suspended and building repairs are being made.

## Evaluation of the Vitamin A Potency

By A. D. JACKSON, Texas Agri. Exp. Station

On account of the importance of vitamin A in animal feeds, an estimation of the quantity present is frequently required. A short and inexpensive method of measuring the vitamin A potency in animal feeds is now replacing the long and expensive rat assay method heretofore used.

The new method involves determinations of the carotene content of the feeds, by chemical processes that enable a comparison of the color with a standard solution of potassium bichromate in a colorimeter, or by measuring the color in an electric photometer or a visual spectro photometer. Progress in this direction is summarized in a paper by Dr. G. S. Fraps of the A. and M. College of Texas, in a paper on the "Evaluation of the Vitamin A Potency of Feeds" read during a symposium on the "Nutritive Values of Feeds for Domestic Animals" at the Dallas meeting of the American Chemical Society.

The new chemical method depends upon the reliability of the intensity of the yellow color as a measure of carotene content and the fact that the chemist can closely estimate the amount of carotene by the shade of coloring. Carotene with a characteristic yellow color is the source of vitamin A potency in practically all animal feeds, the chief exception being corn in which the vitamin A potency is due chiefly to cryptoxanthin which also has a yellow color. The carotene is converted into vitamin A in the liver, the some of it circulates in the blood and may possibly be used without previous conversion into vitamin A. Dr. Fraps observes that other yellow substances such as xanthophyll may be present in larger quantities than carotene, but they can be separated from the carotene and thus facilitate the measuring of the carotene.

In the new method the carotene may be dissolved by heating the substance with alcoholic potash, and separated from the green colored chlorophyll (which is present in hays such as alfalfa) by solution in petroleum ether. The yellow xanthophyll is washed out with methanol, and the carotene estimated by comparing the color with a standard solution of potassium bichromate in a colorimeter or measuring the color in an electric photometer or a visual spectro-photometer. Various methods of purifying the carotene solution and of estimating carotene are being studied, which will no doubt result in making the determination more accurate.

The biological method of measuring the vitamin A potency of feeding stuffs is the one hitherto used at the Texas Station and except for its tediousness and the great length of time required to obtain the measurements of the amounts of vitamin potency in the feeds tested, is fairly accurate. It consists in measuring the growth of rats fed upon a ration complete except for vitamin A and to which is added a weighed amount of the feed to be tested. The animals used must have previously been fed a ration free of vitamin A until the vitamin A stored up in the body has become exhausted. This is manifested by the animals beginning to decline in weight. With

all precautions taken, the gains made by selected rats indicate the vitamin A potency of the feed under test, a gain in the weight of the rat of 24 grams in 8 weeks being counted as 1 unit.

Even tho several weeks are necessary to make a biological determination on a given feed, much progress has been made in the evaluation of vitamin A in feeds by this method, but numerous feeding problems are not served by so slow a process. Since many chicken feeds have been found to be deficient in vitamin A potency, manufacturers endeavor to correct this deficiency by adding alfalfa leaf meal or other material high in vitamin A potency. On account of the variations in different lots, quantitative analyses for carotene are necessary. Other animals, such as dairy cows and range animals, at times suffer from a deficiency of vitamin A, especially when on dry feed or when pastures are dried up for a long period. The chemical estimation of carotene is useful in ascertaining the quantities of vitamin A needed by animals, the conditions under which a harmful deficiency may occur, and the quantities of carotene in different kinds of feeds, and the effect of methods of preparation and storage on the quantity of carotene, and its digestibility by animals. The need for making such estimations by a more rapid process than was formerly available is therefore quite apparent, and the development of this rapid chemical process is a step toward progress.

## Georgia School for Feed Mfrs.

The University of Georgia will conduct a nutrition school for feed manufacturers at Athens, Ga., Aug. 8, as the first day of a short course of one week on poultry.

Arrangements for the complimentary luncheon are being made by Frank E. Mitchell, head of the poultry husbandry department, who asks that those who contemplate attending advise him. The program includes:

The Amount of Vitamins Required by Poultry—Dr. L. C. Norris, professor poultry husbandry, Cornell University.

Vitamin A Supplements—W. L. Brown, assistant chemist, experiment station, Experiment, Ga.

Discussion on Vitamins—Led by Frank E. Mitchell.

Protein Requirements of Poultry—Dr. L. C. Norris.

Utilization of Vegetable Proteins in the Poultry Ration—C. L. Morgan, head of poultry department, Clemson College, S. C.

Discussion on Proteins—Led by Arthur Gannon, extension poultryman, University of Georgia.

Recent Work on the Mineral Requirement of Poultry—Dr. L. C. Norris.

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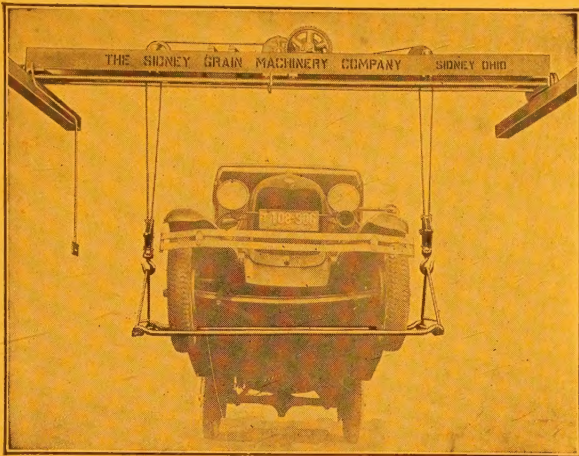
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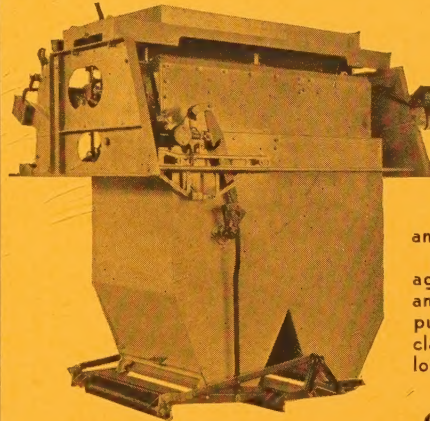
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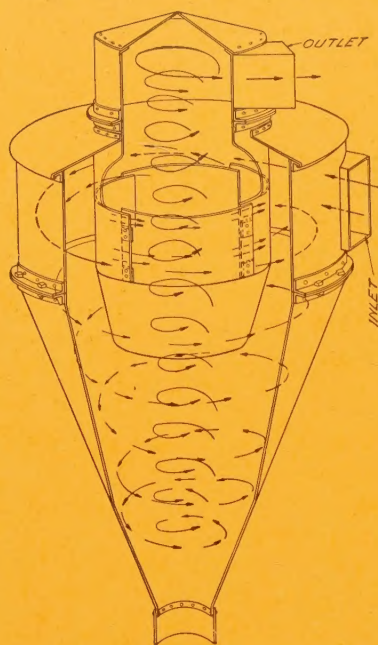
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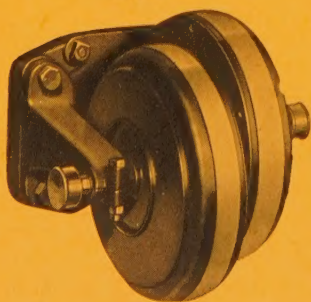
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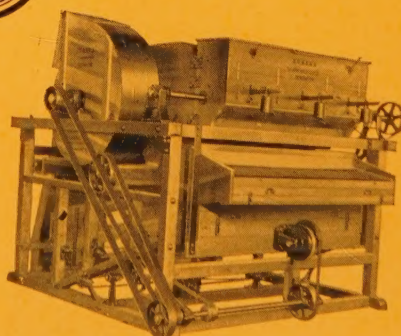
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